ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,01—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 24, 1893.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c. WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th July.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
					Saturday.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3827	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

28th July.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.	6th Sept.
20th Sept.	4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
ISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 966	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 22, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS [illegible] and every description of Banking and Money Agency [illegible].

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "LEANDER"

IS EXPECTED to ARRIVE THIS AFTERNOON from LONDON via KARACHI.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK, where the vessel will Discharge.

Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the S. S. Leander.

July 22nd, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.

Testimonials received from all parts of India.

PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ! !

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
,, 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE FIFTEENTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Liabilities and Reserves.	Amounts.	Totals.	Assets and Properties.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Capital Subscribed, 10,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each..	10,00,000 0 0		By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates Commercial and Private Bills	.....	74,96,887 10 9
Deduct Uncalled Capital held in Reserve	3,70,000 0 0		Loans	35,88,025 2 11	
		6,30,000 0 0	Cash Credits	29,28,995 2 5	
To Reserve Fund		4,75,000 0 0	Demand Advances	2,11,898 9 2	
,, Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund		90,000 0 0	Bills Purchased and Pro. Notes	7,67,968 12 3	
,, Fund Equalising Dividends		31,500 0 0	By Difference between Head Office and Branches	.....	33,450 15 1
,, Undrawn Dividends		2,358 2 9	,, Bills of Exchange Receivable	.....	1,48,771 12 9
,, Divisible Profit		61,978 12 3	,, Bills for Collection, as per Contra	.....	1,94,015 2 4
Due to Shareholders..		12,90,836 15 0	,, Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery	1,75,448 9 10	1,24,109 11 5
To Interest Deposits	73,00,777 8 2		,, Less written off	51,338 14 5	
,, Current Account Balances	7,28,843 8 7		By Stamped Papers	.....	1,429 10 5
Due to Depositors..		80,29,621 0 9	,, Adjusting Account	.....	17,518 3 10
To Bankers' Balances		14,283 8 0	,, Cash and Investments	.....	18,00,394 12 1
,, Bills payable and further Liabilities on Cash Credits		2,50,336 2 0	,, Government Paper and Investments	6,43,178 5 11	
,, Bills received for Collection		1,94,015 2 4	,, Balances with Bankers	10,81,534 12 8	
,, Sundries		48,241 7 10	,, Coin, Currency Notes, and Drafts	75,681 9 6	
			Rupees..	.....	98,16,577 13 11
			By Preliminary Expenses		10,756 6 0
			Gross Expenditure	24,729 15 4	
			Written off	13,973 9 4	
Grand Total Rupees...		98,27,334 3 11	Grand Total Rupees ..		98,27,334 3 11

Certified that I have examined the accounts of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1893, and that this Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account are correct Statements of the Bank's affairs, and are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act.

E. S. TRAILL STRAITH,
Auditor.

F. NUSSURWANJEE,
Accountant.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, 1st July, 1893.

RESERVED FUNDS.

Reserve on 31st December 1892	Rs. 4,75,000 0 0	Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund	Rs. 90,000 0 0
Addition for Half-year ended 30th June 1893	,, 15,000 0 0	Fund for Equalisation of Dividends	,, 31,500 0 0
Uncalled Capital held in Reserve	,, 3,70,000 0 0	Rest	,, 15,478 12 3

RESERVES, RUPEES 9,96,978 ; PAID UP CAPITAL, RUPEES 6,30,000 ; TOTAL, RUPEES 16,26,978.

SWEATER AND POLO, FOOTBALL, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.
(All sizes.)

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Club Colours.)

FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Non-irritating.)

NAVY LAMB'S WOOL JERSEYS.
All sizes.)

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
(Spot, Horse Shoe, &c.)

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED, PLAIN, And
(Club Colours.)

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, AND SHIRTMAKERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs. 32 8	
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,, 37 8	
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,, 3 8	extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs. 35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,, 55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... ,, 275
Balance... ,, 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase......... ,, 72
Total... ,, 672=12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano ......Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months .... ,, 40
Total... ,, 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Peshawur."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.

Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates.
"Kodak" Cameras.

"Kodak" Spools.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
,, ,, Thomas's.
,, Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marions' Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
Plate and Print Washers.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.

Printing Frames
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignettes.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOOD AFTERNOON : Have you tried KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE?

Kind hearts, the gentle poet told
E'er yet the century grew old,
More precious are than coronets ;
Perhaps ; and there's no diadem fair
So precious as a Head of Hair.

He of whose thick luxuriant locks
Anacreon, amorous minstrel, told
In vain at him misfortune mocks—
Rejoicing, happy, free, and bold.

Daphne and Chloe, Mab and Kate,
On him their kindest looks bestow ;
Unwounded by the shafts of Fate
Cheerful he meets all winds that blow.
Hyperion's self, Jove's front, Apollo's beauty rare
Enchant in vain without luxuriant hair.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, KEMP & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

"Keep your hair on !"
[Popular saying.]

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.

FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAC IVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA" Will SAIL from BOMBAY on or about the 15th August to Liverpool, and has First-class Passenger Accommodation. The above Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidship.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "EBRO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st July, 1893.

REQUIRED by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, a Thoroughly Competent PRINTER, as SUPERINTENDENT of the Government Press at Allahabad. Salary will rise from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 a month, by an annual Increment of Rs. 50. No carriage or house allowance. Candidates must show approved service in a responsible position in a Government or other large Press, must have good references as to character, and must be under 45 years of age. Apply to the SECRETARY to Government, Financial Department, Naini Tal.

DRAFT NOTICE.

THE attention of MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS in the Town and Island of Bombay to whom SPECIAL LICENSES have been granted under Rule 6 (a) of the Bombay Opium Rules is drawn to Government Notifications Nos. 4561, dated the 24th June, 1893, and 4950, dated the 10th July, 1893, published at page 559 and page 612 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 29th June, 1893 and 13th July 1893, respectively and they are requested to RETURN their LICENSES by the 15th of August, 1893, to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Opium Department for amendment in accordance with the said notifications.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
for Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GIRJA BAI, Widow of SOBHARAM MATHOORADAS, has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to THACKER GOCULDAS SHIVJI. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any Claim and the same, if any, Will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd July, 1893.

All that Piece or Parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and Chawls, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of Old Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,117-9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward, Nos. 1,513 and 1,514 and Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the house of Soonderji Wadia, on the West by the house of Anandji Girdhurji, on the North by a public passage or the said Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane, and on the South by the property of Dinsha Nowroji.

MANSUKLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attornies.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
Smokes Cool !

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, the remaining stock of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gungees, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory-worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

OUR WEEKLY SALE will be held TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th instant, instead of THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, the latter being a Mahomedan Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, carriages, horses, and the following :—

1. 40-60 Colt's repeating rifle, with set of re-loading tools.
2. Revolvers.

500 12-bore shot cartridges, 100-500 bore metal cartridges, 50 10-bore cast cartridges and 300 revolver cartridges.

A very choice lot of ladies' gold rings.

1 cask black ink.

10 kegs of zinc paint, 1 drum black boiled varnish, 1 drum double boiled linseed oil, and 2 casks cement.

A few articles of furniture consisting of carved blackwood couches, sofas, drawingroom and easy chairs, &c.

On account and at the risk of Munchurlal Mahesdas of Delhi—

2712—2298-99—2 cases gold brocaded gauze.

On account and at the risk of Madowjee Hirjee.

S G 213 M—1055—1 case 405½ dozen silk embroidered velvet caps.

S G 346 M—1452—1 „ 98 „

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Clan Macleod—

H. J. 136—45 10 bales cream laid foolscap.

By order of Motichund, Goolabchund & Co., and on account and at the risk of Anundrao Dinanath—

A quantity of gold ornaments, consisting of bangles, todas, jali, kantli, javmala, khernu, kuda, elvo, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.
1 serviceable mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatehally, Esq., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—

A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos arc and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.

The above machinery is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teak wood French-polished dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best electro-plated-ware, porcelain and glassware, beautiful table ornaments, rich China, and Satsuma flower vases, real Persian and Brussels large size carpets, oil paintings, first-rate windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy, C spring Victoria, rubber wheeled high bycicle, etc., the property of the late HUGH ROWBOTHAM, Esquire.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortagagee, Keshow Hurrichand Oopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bhai Bhasker, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuages or two dwelling-houses and a temple standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No.—and street Nos 622, 623, and 624, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-disirict of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,430 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 476, new No. 4269, old Survey No 409, and new Survey No 1782, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvacao, on the north by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Mr L Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARDIFF COAL.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the concerned—

About 300 tons of Cardiff coal ex. s. s. "Saint Pancras" and damaged by fire.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Empress Mill Bungalow, De Lisle Road, near the Chinchpoogley Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fancy vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, the property of C. F. JONES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 6 CASES OF BROAD CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass of Cawnpore.—

P P 5-7—3 cases each 34 pieces broad cloth.
C 127 8-10—3 „ „ 34 „ „

SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Nemchund Khimchund and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdoola.—

1 bundle white Siri pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 13 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE SILK DAMASK.

On MONDAY, the 7th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Permeshridas of Cawnpore—

H P V—1447-50—4 cases each 12 pieces gold brocade silk damask.
1474-76—3 „ „ 12 „ „ „
1480-82—3 „ „ 12 „ „ „
1493-95—3 „ „ 12 „ „ „

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, the 24th instant, a portion of the FRERE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODY BUNDER will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC, during such time as the TABOOT PROCESSION is passing.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 21st July, 1893.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Wine Shippers, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

FOR SALE.

From J. LANGENBACH & SOHNE—

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE STILL	36 0	39 0
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Bodenheimer, 1886r	17 8	20 0
Moselblumchen, 1884r	20 8	23 0
Hochheimer, 1884r	23 8	26 0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r	29 8	32 8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—		
Winninger	20 0	23 0
Laubenheimer	20 0	23 0
Deidesheimer	20 0	23 0
Niersteiner	22 8	25 8
Bodenheimer	22 8	25 8
Hochheimer Berg	28 0	31 0

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
28, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new single seated Office Brougham, with brake suitable for one or pair, by Windover.

One new stylish Victoria, hung on half C. spring behind, by Windover.

One second-hand four wheels Dog-cart, light and stylish, by Windover.

One second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton in very good order, with folding steps and removeable hood, light and stylish, by Fulker.

Second-hand Landaus, Victorias, and Broughams by other well known makers.

Houses furnished with latest style neat furniture.

A fresh consignment of best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes ;—" I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold. " I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N. B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

Office, 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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London Office..............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1 GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per ine
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,137½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,20,000	16 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	600	200	200		175
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,390
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		125
Fort	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	115
Khamgaum	240	450	450	22½	380
Mahaudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	112½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	402½
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	216
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld	275	200	all	75	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1000	Rs. 100	950
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	360
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	845
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,415
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,425
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,800
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	100
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
[illegible] nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	475
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250		all	Nil.	100 no n
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	830
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,00	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	326
Kurrachee Landing	500		300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales [illegible] Flour	200	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
R Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwark and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,800	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100		10	60
Telephone Co.	1,000	25	25		18½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. [illegible]	
China Leaf	24-8	Nominal.
Patna Bar Gold old	24	..
Do. do. new	23-14	..
Australia do.	[illegible]	
Bombay do.	[illegible]	
English Sovereigns	[illegible]	
Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	
Bar Silver H. [illegible]	[illegible]	
Do. [illegible] do.	[illegible]	
German Dollars	[illegible]	Nominal.
[illegible]	[illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mohurrum Holiday, Taboot Day.
The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Ehrenfols (s), from Hamburg; and Ethelaida (s), Blyth. Yesterday:—Roseta (s), from Shanghai; and Peshawar (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Nurani (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Almora (s), and Inchbara (s), Rangoon. Yesterday:—Kola (s), for Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Ebro, Savitri, and Ehrenfels entered the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Gwalior and Avala left the dock on Saturday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

Cricket.—An XI. of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club will play against the Bombay Gymkhana, on Gymkhana Ground, at 11 a.m., to-day. There will be a tent for ladies.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner to-day, the 24th inst., (weather permitting).

Theft of Currency Notes.—Cursetji Sorabji, a Parsee, residing at Moozawarpacady, Mazagon, reports to the police, the theft of ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each, from a cupboard in his room, some time between the hours of 10 p.m., on Wednesday, and 2 a.m., the following morning.

A Lady Doctor for Baroda.—The Baroda weekly paper, the *Watsal*, in a kindly reference to Miss Dunn, says the absence of a qualified lady-doctor was keenly felt in that city, and our citizens will really congratulate themselves on having got one. We are informed that Miss Dunn is a lady of several qualifications. She is indeed a noble acquisition to the department.

Mill Accidents.—Khundoo Malari, a labourer, employed in the Indo-China Mills, aged eighteen years, was, on Friday afternoon, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture on his head, caused by his having been accidentally knocked against the machinery, while trying to remove a belt from a wheel.—Seeva Hatoo, another mill-hand, aged twenty years, residing at the Elphinstone Road, was on the same day removed to the same hospital, suffering from a serious injury to his right hand, caused by the right forearm being caught in a carding machine of the mill, while at work there. The right forearm was amputated at the hospital.

Drowned in a Well.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Lower Mahim, regarding the death of Goonee, a Hindoo girl, aged eleven years, the daughter of a *dhobee*, named Bhickoo Dhondoo, residing at that locality. At about 7 a.m. on Saturday, the deceased was told by her father to wash a pan at a well near the house. She went to the well, but as she did not return for about half-an-hour, the father went to the well but when he did not find the deceased there, he became suspicious. He immediately mentioned the circumstance to some of his caste-fellows, who dragged the well, and in about three-quarters of an hour the dead body of the deceased was taken out of it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Backward Classes and Representation.—The following reply from Government has been received by the promoters of the recent meeting of the Backwards Classes:—Sir,—I am desired by his Excellency to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th July, enclosing a memorial, containing resolutions purporting to have been adopted at a public meeting of the Backward Classes of the Hindu community, held on 16th July, 1893, in which his Excellency is asked to nominate Mr. Gangaram Bhau Mhaske to a seat in the Local Legislative Council, to represent the backward section of the Hindu community. In reply I am desired to observe that the extent to which the Governor may directly nominate non-officials, is, under the recent regulations, ordinarily limited to three seats, and that there is no vacancy at present in any of these three seats; but I am to assure you that the desire of the classes, the memorial claims to represent, will receive from his Excellency a measure of consideration in no wise less than that which he is bound to give to the wishes of all sections of the community.

EXECUTION AT THE COUNTY JAIL.

On Saturday morning, Rama Luxman, upon whom capital sentence had been passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, at the last Criminal Sessions, was hanged, in front of the western entrance of the County Jail, Oomerkhadi. The convict, who was a Hindu labourer, of about thirty-one years of age, murdered a Hindu girl, named Radhi, aged nine years, in January last, in order to get some silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 9, which the girl was wearing on her person. She was found lying dead in a field at Matoonga, and as she had seen in company of the prisoner, a few hours before her body was recovered, suspicion fell on Rama, who had absconded. The police made diligent search and arrested Rama, who was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The prisoner had sent a petition to Government, praying for a commutation of the capital sentence to one of transportation for life, but Government saw no extenuating circumstance in the case, and refused to interfere with the order of the Judge. Long before the hour of execution, large numbers of people collected in front of the jail, and by 8-30 o'clock at which hour the convict was hanged, the street by the side of the Babula Tank was crowded. The police, who had been on duty over-night on account of the *mohurram* had a very trying task to perform in maintaining order and a large detachment of European officers and native sepoys were present for the purpose. Mr Vincent, Commissioner of Police, was also present, and everything passed off quietly under his supervision. The prisoner, when brought out of the cell, looked very pale. In a feeble and stammering voice he admitted the justice of the sentence passed on him, and prayed for mercy. Mr. Mackenzie superintendent of the jail, read out the warrant and the prisoner was conducted to the gallows on seeing which his courage failed and he had to be supported to climb to the platform. He stood on the trap with difficulty, the cap was immediately drawn over his head, the rope adjusted round his neck, and a drop of seven feet was given. Death was instantaneous. Dr. Waters felt the convict's pulse, and pronounced that he was dead. The body was handed over to the convict's relatives for burial.

ESPLANADE BANDS FUND.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following amounts towards the above fund. The amount is gradually creeping up, but we shall be glad to see the total four or five times the present amount before closing the list:—

Previously received	Rs.	94	8
J. T.	„	5	0
	Rs.	99	8

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Monday, July 24.
Vigil of Saint James, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Saint James's Day—Tuesday, 25.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.
St. James's Day.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Tuesday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Monday, in a case pending before Mr. Justice Sale, a Chinese witness declined to be sworn in the way customary among his countrymen, viz., by breaking a saucer. In response to a question by his lordship, the witness said that he would gaze solemnly at the sky while taking his oath. On being asked whether he wanted to go into the corridor to take the oath, he replied that he could see the sky from the witness-box. He was sworn as he desired.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The *taboots*, or paper mausoleums, being the outward emblems of the grief of the Mahomedans at the deaths of Hassan and Hussain, grandsons of their Prophet, will be immersed in the sea, at Cooly Bunder, to-day, and with the conclusion of that ceremony the festival, which commenced on the 15th instant, will terminate. Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, had up to Saturday issued licenses for the construction of 160 *taboots* and 827 *punjahs*, each licensee being held responsible for any disturbance or breach of the peace that may occur in connection with the holding. The religious fervour, which is the distinguishing feature of the festival, may be said to have been at its full swing last night, "Kattal-ki-ratt," *i.e.*, the night of slaughter, for that was the day on which Hussain is supposed to have been killed in battle. The number of licenses for the construction of *taboots* and *punjahs* issued this year showed a slight decrease compared to the previous year, when licenses for 169 *taboots* and 883 *punjahs* had been granted by the police authorities. In the A Division, which includes Colaba, Esplanade, the Fort, Crawford Market, and Bori Bunder, there are five *taboots* and thirteen *punjahs*; in the B Division, comprising Pydhownee, Oomercarry, Chuckla, Khuduck, and Mandvie, there are fifty *taboots* and 151 *punjahs*; in the C Division, comprehending Dhobhi Talao, Thakordwar, Funaswady, Sonapore, Kalbadevi, Lohar Chawl, and Bhooleshwar, there are 50 *taboots* and 208 *punjahs*; in the D Division, which extends from Girgaum to Mahaluximi embracing Candawady, Khetwadi, Chowpaty, Tardeo, and Malabar Hill, there are 8 *taboots* and 59 *punjahs*; in the E Division, which takes in Kammatipura, Byculla, Grant Road, Mazagon, and Tarwady, there are 30 *taboots* and 334 *punjahs*; and in the F and G Divisions, which consist of Worlee, Mahim, Dadur, Sion, Matunga, and Sewri, there are 17 *taboots* and 64 *punjahs*. At about noon to-day the *taboots* and *punjahs* from the several divisions will move in procession by the usual route through Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road, along the Esplanade Cross Road, across the Carnac Bunder Railway over-bridge to the seashore at Cooly Bunder, where the *taboots* will be finally immersed. The European police officers in charge of different sections will accompany the procession on horse-back from their respective districts. Whilst the procession is passing the tram-cars will cease running through the Kalbadavie and Bhendy Bazaar Roads, so that through communication by tramway to Byculla and Grant Road will be suspended a short time. European police officers have been instructed to maintain order during the proceedings, and the parties concerned have also been warned to abide by the orders of the police. All liquor-shops and the shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs have been closed since Friday evening, and will remain closed until the conclusion of the Mohurrum. During this festival the police had a difficult task to perform in maintaining order at the Imambara.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of 18th instant:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 182, dated 12th July 1893, directing that the necessary notification be issued under Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, X. of 1889, authorizing Mr. Thomas Edward Gillett, a Master in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Thomas Edward Gillett is appointed, under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, No. VI. of 1879, to pilot in the Port of Bombay any of the coasting steamers referred to in the bye-laws for coasting steamers approved by Government, under Notifications No. 72 of 1st July 1891 and No. 51 of 23rd May 1892, of which he may at any time be the Commander.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 183, dated 13th July 1893, approving of the Port Officer's proposal to engage from 1st August next the Syrang sanctioned by Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 173, dated 28th idem, to inspect lights of small craft and instruct their tindals in the use of the lights required to be exhibited under the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, as it is not proposed to attempt to explain to the tindals all the rules which would only confuse men of their class but to confine the course of instruction to the more important rules, and the arrangement need not therefore be deferred till the pamphlets containing the full regulations, which are awaiting the passing of a new order in Council, are issued.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read letter from Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., dated 14th July 1893, addressed to the Docks Superintendent, stating that the cargo shipped per s. s. Hannah M. Bell, for which a bill amounting to Rs. 266-0-4 has been preferred for Dock charges was landed from the s. s. Horsley Tower after she put back from sea, that full Dock dues had already been paid upon the cargo; and requesting that under the circumstances of the case, a reduced rate of import and export fees may be levied. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 4078, dated 14th July 1893, stating that the s. s. Horsely Tower, put back from sea in consequence of her having sprung a leak, that she discharged a portion of her cargo at the Victoria Dock, which was re-shipped per the s. s. Hannah M. Bell, and full import and export wharfage fees, amounting to Rs. 266-0-4, have been levied upon it; and recommending that half export charges, *viz.*, Rs. 85-6-5, may be remitted as was done in the case of the s. s. Marlborough, and the s. s. suez, disposed of by T. R. No. 395, dated 8th August 1889, and No. 409, dated 29th July 1890.

Resolution.—A remission of Rs. 46-7-2 in export wharfage and Rs. 7-8-0 in extra fees is sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th July 1893, reporting that a prow laden with 27 tons of salt struck, on the rocks near Butcoers Island and sank on the 8th instant, but no lives were lost; and that the prow has been brought to Malet Bunder for repairs.

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 3929, dated 11th July, reporting that the body of Mubarrak Nasseed, a fireman on board the s. s. Lombardy, was on the 8th instant discovered floating in the Victoria Dock, and that the jury returned the verdict that he was accidentally drowned.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th July, reporting that the Syrang of water barge Gharapuri belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company was prosecuted for disobeying a rule of the road before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who warned and discharged him, ruling that he considered that the Tindal of the prow with which the barge Gharapuri collided was also to blame for the collision.

Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2454, dated 13th July 1893, intimating that Government agree to a continuance of the arrangement for the landing and despatching of the Public Works Department Stores on the existing terms for an indefinite period, subject to three months' notice from either side.

Statement of monthly and season land occupations on Port Trust properties for the month of June 1893:—

ABSTRACT.

	Area.				Rents.	
	Monthly.		For season.		For monthly tenancies.	For season tenancies
	Stick.	feet	Stick.	feet	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Total as per last month's return.	5,888	213	3?0	...	23,656 6 0	9,750 0 0
Add—Occupied during month..	309	307	...	...	1,534 12 5	...
Total...	6,198	20	390	...	25,191 2 5	9,750 0 0
Deduct—Vacated during month..	2,377	304	...	...	4,591 1 3	...
Total occupied at end of month...	3,820	216	390	...	20,600 1 2	9,750 0 0

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 14th July, 1893.	For week ending 14th July, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	14
„ out of harbour	25	17
„ transported	10	14
„ attended to	1	...
„ warped	...	...

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks:—

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	10
„ left	10	7
„ remaining in dock	9	12

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	5
„ left	10	6
„ remaining in dock	9	8

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 15th July, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
Hopper Dredger "Kuphus"	945.71	1 day.
s. s. Godavari	128	1 „

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

On Saturday evening, the ceremony of unveiling the portraits of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit and his lamented son, Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji, was performed by Sir Jamshedji Jeejebhoy, Bart., in the hall of the Jamshedji Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, Church Gate Street. The portraits, which are life-like, and excellent productions of art, were ordered at the expense of the members of the institution as a token of gratitude to the departed gentlemen who had in their life-time, made munificent donations to the institution. Both the portraits were hung up in the reading-room of the library.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, vice-president of the library, in requesting Sir Jamshedji to unveil the portraits, gave a history of the institution, which he said had a very modest beginning, having been started by a few young and energetic men in the year 1856, with about thirty subscribers, which number had now gone over 900. The institution was now in a very prosperous condition, and was doing very useful work for the advancement of the native public. After referring to the various valuable services done to the institution by its late honorary secretaries, Mr. Hormusji said that it was the earnest desire of the late Mr. Jamshedji Petit that the institution should be endowed, and that it should have a local habitation, and that it should be located in a building of its own. He did not live long to carry out his cherished desire, but as soon as the matter came to the notice of his worthy father, he had the melancholy pleasure of carrying out the desire of his son. Mr. Nusserwanji Petit presented the library with Port Trust Bonds of the value of Rs. 25,000 under a trust deed in August 1891. As a slight token of the obligations under which the worthy father and his worthy son had put the institution, the members of the institution, at the last general meeting of the library unanimously resolved that portraits of these benefactors should be specially got up and hung up in the reading-room of the library as objects of admiration and as examples to be followed by posterity. A subscription list was opened amongst the members, and a sufficient sum was speedily collected, and they had the pleasure that evening to invite them to assist in performing the duty which they owed to the departed worthies.

Sir Jamsedji said: Gentlemen,—I assure you it is with feelings of great gratification that I have accepted the kind invitation of your managing committee to unveil the portraits of the late Sett Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit—(applause)—who had with his usual unstinted generosity endowed your institution, and of the late Mr. Jamsetjee, whose honoured name it bears. The late Mr. Nusserwanji was a man of catholic liberality. (Hear, hear.) For although his own community had apparently a more liberal share of his benevolence, and perhaps rightly, on the principle that charity should always begin at home, yet on the whole, it will be admitted that his charities were not confined to one particular class, but extended to all classes and creeds of the vast public. (Applause.) It is, therefore, but fit and proper that his generous instincts and parental affection should have led him to endow your institution with a view to perpetuate in connection therewith the memory of his much lamented and gifted son. From the account that has been just given to us by your worthy vice-president of the rise and progress of your institution, I am rejoiced to find that such a deserving institution as yours should have been included by Sett Nusserwanji in his list of useful public benefactions. The late Mr. Jamsetjee Petit, as we are all well aware, was a man of literary tastes and attainments. He had himself achieved a good deal in the field of literature, as witness the volume of very excellent Gujerati poetry published since his death, and the various useful contributions made by him from time to time to the Gujerati literature of the day. He was again an ardent lover of books, and took a special interest in the spread of education, specially by means of institutions like this. He had in his own life-time endowed some small libraries, and assisted with books and money almost all other kindred institutions in Bombay. But as I am well aware, to your Institution he was exceptionally partial, and of this fact your institution may well be proud. He not only assisted it with constant gifts of books and money, but evinced the most lively interest in its welfare and progress. He was on your directorate for several years and even down to the day of his lamented death. He was a member of almost all other libraries, but the reading-rooms of this institution alone appeared to have some sort of fascination for him. For, according to my information, scarcely a day passed when the rooms were not graced by his genial and cheerful presence. We are told that it was his eager desire to endow the institution on a magnificent scale, when the proper opportunity presented itself, and to have it carried on in his name. Unfortunately, he did not survive to see his most cherished scheme accomplished. But his revered father did what was in his son's contemplation to perform for your advancement. It appears, therefore, to be in the fitness of things that the memory of the late Mr. Jamshedji should have been perpetrated in connection with an institution, in which he took so lively an interest, and to benefit which he so ardently desired. (Cheers.) I must observe that I highly appreciate the grateful feelings which prompted you to get up these portraits as a trivial but sincere token of your thankful recognition of the munificient gifts made to your institution by both the Petit father and son. I hope the benign faces of the honoured gentlemen, whose portraits I will presently unveil to your sight, may prove a perpetual incentive to your management, to set before it a higher ideal, and to spare no pains to attain it. From the results so far achieved by the directorate, I have not the least doubt that they will try to make this institution worthy, not only of the honoured name it bears, but also of this great city in which it stands. In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish your institution, ever increasing prosperity and usefulness. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamshedji then unveiled the two portraits by removing the screen amidst the cheers of the audience.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was heartily accorded, after which the assembly dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

THE "KOSSID-E-MOOMBAI" NEWSPAPER.

HOOSEIN MEYA BIN GOOLAM ALLI VS. HAJEE ISMAIL PORERUNDREE AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that an assignment, dated the 28th October, 1887, is a legal and valid document; that Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein has no right, title, or interest in the paper, called the "Kossid-e-Moombai," or the press, or the property appertaining thereto; that the attachment levied by the first defendant may be ordered to be raised; that the first defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 by way of damages caused to him by wrongful seizure of the property; that the first defendant be restrained from proceeding to sell the property so attached, &c. The plaintiff appeared in person, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the first defendant; while the second defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that by an assignment, dated the 28th October, 1887, one Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein, the then owner and proprietor of the paper, called the "Kossid-e-Moombai," and the press appertaining thereto, assigned over his right, title, and interest in the paper, press, and all the implements to the plaintiff and the second defendant, Mahomed bin Bapu. From the date of the assignment the plaintiff and the second defendant were in possession of the property, conducted the same, and exclusively enjoyed the benefit thereof down to the 21st November, 1892, when the first defendant, in execution of a decree, attached to the paper, press, and its appurtenances; and the plaintiff and the second defendant took out a judge's summons against him to show cause why the attachment should not be raised. At the close of the hearing his Lordship, in disposing of the matter, held that the assignment made by Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein in favour of the plaintiff and the second defendant was not a "bona-fide" one, and accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

A curious point was submitted for the decision of the Honorary Bench in Calcutta on Monday. The Municipality charged an undertaker with keeping three hearses and three carriages without obtaining a license. With regard to the first point the prosecution carried their case, but in so far as the carriages were concerned, they were not equally successful. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the vehicles were not carriages within the meaning of the Municipal Act—that is, "any wheeled vehicle with springs used for the conveyance of human beings." The question narrowed itself down to the issue, Is or is not a corpse a human being? The Honorary Magistrates held that the vehicles referred to were not carriages within the meaning of the Act.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

The following is the directors' report of this Bank, which together with the balance-sheet has just been issued:—The directors have the pleasure to report that after making provison for bad or doubtful debts, the net profits for the half-year ended 30th June, 1893, including a sum of Rs. 1,836-14-11, brought forward from last half-year, amount to Rs. 61,978-12-3, which have been distributed as follows:—

Payment of an ad interim dividend at 10 per cent. per annum	Rs 31,500	0	0
To increase Reserve Fund to Rs. 4,90,000	„ 15,000	0	0
Carried forward	„ 15,478	12	3

In addition to the above reserves, there is a sum of Rs.90,000 at credit of bad and doubtful debts account, and a sum of Rs. 31,500 at credit of a fund for equalizing dividends.

The many Bank failures that have taken place both in India and other parts of the world during the past year, inevitably caused much distrust in the minds of the investing public. Notwithstanding this it is satisfactory to note that our position has in no sense deteriorated, indeed we are stronger than we were in the corresponding period of last year, having been able to add substantially to our reserves.

Our deposit are about the same as on the 30th December last, which proves that this institution still continues to enjoy public confidence and support.

Owing to various causes money has been unusually scarce during the past busy season. Indeed, for some considerable time the Presidency Banks in Madras and Bombay refused advances on Government Securities—so that the Bank's funds were fully employed at good rates.

It is quite possible that the recent action of Government in closing the mint to the free coinage of silver will have the effect of causing a much better rate of interest to rule during the slack season than has been the case for many years, and we hope the days of a Presidency Bank's rate of 1 and 2 per cent. per annum, are things of the past.

The directors record with much satisfaction that the opening of the branch in Bombay under the able management of Mr. F. D. Stranack, has been attended with unusual success, the cordial reception and substantial support already accorded us there augurs well for a prosperous future, and justifies the directors in anticipating an extensive development of the Bank's operations and the profitable employment of considerable capital.

The Secretary's departure on sick leave which we regret to have to report, necessitated the withdrawal of the Bombay agent, who has been appointed officiating secretary and treasurer, whilst Mr. P. A. Churchward, has been selected to officiate as manager in Bombay. These changes will, the directors believe, in no way interfere with the efficient working of the bank, and they congratulate the shareholders upon having without inconvenience or loss of efficiency, been able to provide so capable and experienced a substitute in place of their popular secretary and treasurer, whose well-earned rest will, they trust, result in permanent benefit to his health and enable him at an early date to return to his duties with renewed strength to resume the satisfactory working of the institution he has so successfully conducted during the past 7½ years.

FRED. W. EMERY,
Ag. President.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 19.
Von Donop, Capt, Bo, RA, off leave, from Poona.
July 21.
Parker, Lt, Ms, Dy A Commy Genl, on leave, from Mandalay.
DEPARTURES—July 21.
Parker, Lt, Ms, Dy A Commy-Genl, on leave, to England.
Maitland, Surgn-Major, Bo, 1st Infy, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th July.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th July.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 28th instant, 6-30 p. m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 25th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 28th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr E M Konstam, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Gaya, is allowed leave for two months and 26 days.

Second Lieut W A Inglis, Bihar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for one year and five months.

The Rev John Lenthal Davids is appointed to be Honorary Chaplain of the Dacca Volunteer Rifles Corps.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl the Lieut-Govr appoints, Mr F R S Collier, Magte and Collr of the 24 Parganas, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr B G Geidt, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Bankura, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

The services of Mr J Taylor, Sub-Depy Collr, Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Government.

Mr G A Gierson, Magte and Depy Collr, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

Mr W H H Vincent, sub pro tem, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Birbhum, is appointed to act as Magte and Depy Collr of Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G A Grierson, or until further orders.

Mr J Tweedie, Dist and Sess Judge, Patna, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days.

Mr F W Duke, Offg Magte and Collr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months and thirty days.

Mr H LeMesurier, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F W Duke, or until further orders.

Mr E Geake, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act temporarily in the 1st grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Tippera district.

Mr Geake will, however, act as Magte and Collr of Tippera, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R T Greer.

Mr R Castle, Dist Supdt of Police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr A R G Hampton, Asst Supdt of Police, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R Castle, or until further orders.

Mr E St George Kaye, Dist Supdt of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough.

Mr R F Guise, Dist Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for seven months.

Mr E H D'Oyly, Asst Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of four months' extraordinary leave, on medical certificate.

Mr W B Livingstone, Offg Principal of the Rajshahi College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr W B Christie, Supdtg Engr, 3rd class (temporary rank), Northern Circle, on being relieved by Mr A J Hughes, CIE, is appointed Inspr of Works, Eastern Circle.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engr Estabt:—Mr J H Toogood, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; Mr T M L Thompson, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Mr C A White, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 18, as compared with the statement of July 11, 1893:—

Liabilities.	July 11. Rs.	A.	P.	July 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,02,51,696	4	10	1,87,46,468	2	4
Other Deposits, &c.	4,47,73,813	8	4	4,76,02,406	14	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,89,331	10	7	5,18,726	15	0
Sundries	21,17,462	6	4	20,22,824	7	4
Rs.	9,26,32,303	14	1	9,40,90,426	6	11

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	91,82,086	0	0	94,16,469	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	53,96,163	8	0	53,35,983	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	90,55,296	7	3	85,18,835	12	4
Credits on do.	1,06,29,955	12	9	1,07,05,951	5	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,16,14,757	6	2	1,89,94,443	15	6
Balances with other Banks	2,85,910	11	5	4,43,454	8	6
Bullion	3,768	4	6	3,444	3	5
Dead Stock	12,49,188	7	5	12,47,903	15	6
Stamps	9,017	7	6	9,484	1	6
Sundries	17,78,183	9	6	16,43,561	15	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,41,86,744	14	6	1,50,53,446	4	10
Do. at Branches	2,02,81,233	5	1	2,27,17,467	12	10
Rs.	9,26,32,303	14	1	9,40,90,426	6	11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to July 18:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	11,85,580	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,19,649	do.
Other Deposits	28,23,594	Inc.
Post Bills	2,29,395	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	1,74,208	Inc.
Loans	[illegible]	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	[illegible]	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	[illegible]	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	[illegible]	Inc.
Do. at Branches	[illegible]	do.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'lde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	49	56	42	23	41	91	40	47
Saturday, July 22	...	...	0	78	0	76	0	58
Sunday, July 23	...	...	0	31	0	16	0	18
Total	49	56	43	35	42	83	41	23
Total fall to 23rd July 1892	31	69	27	89	28	83	29	88
Total fall to 23rd July 1891	47	69	37	93	36	75	33	99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY THE 22ND OF JULY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·654	W S W	3	88·6	78·1	79	1·21	19·76	+8·71
Agra	29·639	S W	5	84·6	77·0	75	...	13·86	+2·58
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·612	W N W	5	88·0	80·3	87	...	26·11	+1·35
Jhansi	29·661	S S W	3	90·4	79·7	75	..	17·15	+4·13
Jacobabad	29·542	S E	5	105·4	83·6	63	...	1·46	+0·54
Karachi	29·657	W S W	16	89·0	78·7	85	..	7·26	+5·02
Jeypore (20th	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·689	W	10	84·4	74·1	84	...	12·59	+3·76
Deesa	29·705	S W	12	89·2	74·8	82	..	22·67	+13·61
Ahmedabad	29·722	Variabl	2	90·7	77·1	82	..	28·46	..
Bhuj	29·694	W S W	18	88·4	74·9	71	..	11·12	+3·09
Rajkot	29·731	W N W	12	91·4	72·8	91	...	19·25	+3·86
Veraval	29·743	W	7	84·0	78·8	87	0·01	10·19	...
Neemuch	29·723	W	12	86·8	71·6	86	...	15·68	+4·35
Indore	29·740	S W	4	87·0	71·1	87	...	17·91	+3·65
Saugor	29·694	W S W	5	86·3	71·6	86	0·01	25·30	+9·05
Jubbulpore	29·719	W	3	87·9	73·1	80	0·26	28·20	+4·07
Hoshangabad	29·721	W	2	88·8	73·7	84	...	18·87	−3·67
Khandwa	29·730	N W	9	90·2	75·3	72	..	10·52	−3·02
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	−6·01
Nagpur	29·703	N N W	5	89·8	74·9	72	...	16·33	−5·39
Amraoti	29·722	W N W	3	92·1	74·8	66	...	10·63	−7·78
Akola	29·736	W N W	10	92·2	75·8	69	...	7·23	+13·43
Surat	29·733	S W	L	89·6	78·1	77	...	34·01	−4·08
Malegaon	29·785	Calm.	7	89·9	69·7	87	...	5·38	−8·80
Bombay	29·783	N N E	7	81·6	77·5	93	0·40	34·71	..
Poona	29·773	W N W	M	82·1	69·9	78	...	...	..
Aurangabad	29·746	N W	7	83·8	69·2	71	...	8·21	−0·09
Sholapur	29·785	N W	9	91·7	72·5	78	1·12	8·89	−7·37
Ratnagiri	29·782	N E	4	81·0	74·9	89	2·01	51·12	−4·72
Belgaum	29·813	N N W	..	76·8	66·8	90	...	14·76	..
Goa	29·811	N W	11	82·0	71·4	91	1·51	44·22	−22·93
Karwar	29·812	W	2	84·1	73·6	90	0·80	44·46	−1·83
Mangalore	29·871	N W	3	80·8	72·9	95	0·90	61·65	−6·17
Calicut	29·879	N W	10	78·7	71·1	97	1·05	50·74	−11·22
Cochin	29·892	N W	M	81·3	73·1	88	0·51	35·28	+5·23
Bangalore	29·873	S S W	8	82·2	66·9	92	0·06	11·13	+1·40
Secunderabad	29·761	W N W	8	88·7	73·8	80	0·10	11·76	−1·09
Masuliptm.	29·732	W N W	7	96·7	79·0	80	0·35	8·49	+1·33
Bellary	29·810	W	11	93·5	75·3	66	..	4·29	+13·42
Cuddapah	29·790	W S W	...	93·6	77·9	78	...	19·04	+1·15
Madras	29·745	W N W	9	96·2	79·6	81	..	6·42	+0·17
Coimbatore	29·816	S	3	83·3	69·8	93	...	2·76	+1·78
Trichinopoly	29·792	W	6	92·5	76·4	72	...	4·48	+6·33
Negapatam	29·777	W N W	4	91·5	76·7	77	0·05	9·10	−0·15
Colombo	29·883	W	10	83·0	77·5	73	..	13·11	

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=2·25, (45·53); G. T. H.=1·30 (36·72); St. G. H.=1·14 (38·62); C. P.=1·20 (34·31).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight. An abnormal north-easterly wind is blowing at Bombay and Ratnagiri, while south-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail in most other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ajmere and Neemuch, and 10 at Nagpur and Karwar. The maximum temperature is above the normal in several places, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° in either direction in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity shows a rise in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Sholapur and Malegaon, and the skies are overcast to the south of Latitude 20° and partially clouded to the north of that parallel. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (2·01") over an inch at Delhi, Goa, Sholapur and Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Veraval, Jubulpore, Bombay, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Negapatam. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Veraval and the weather is suspicious there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal and moderately heavy rain is likely. Between Karwar and Bombay the gradient is weak, being only ¼th its average strength and light to moderate showers only are to be expected. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency conditions are becoming very favourable for local showers. In Mysore and the Madras Presidency the increase of humidity and cloud promises local showers. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely. The depression in the Bay has disappeared.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 22.

Saturday's observations:—The barometer has risen almost everywhere and readings exceed normal average except south of the Peninsula. Greatest abnormal excess in central stations north east to north west. Winds prevail along the west coast and westerly winds in most of the other places, but numerous calms are reported in Punjab and the Gangelic plain. Rain continued general in Burma, Bengal, Gangetic plain and west of the Peninsula but elsewhere rain is light, scattered or altogether absent. Principal amounts are Rangoon five inches, Darbhanga and Rattnagiri over two inches Lavoy, Gya, Delhi, Bareilly, Simla, Benares, Mormugao, Sholapur and Calicut over one inch. The temperature inclined to rise in the large part of the country and the mean exceeds normal in Burma, Bombay, Central Provinces, Central India and Madras. Highest maximum reported 105° Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 21st July, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·705
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·913
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	W, NW, SW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	188
Fall of Rain	0·58
Total fall during month	13·12
„ „ year	41·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July	0·13

* From midnight to midnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, July 20.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, July 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

COLOMBO, July 23.

French mail steamer Sydney from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
Bar Silver	32 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	27,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil.	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,344,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	23,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	„

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

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LAST WEEK
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Another Change of Programme.
NEW FEATS! NEW FEATURES!!
LAST WEEK!
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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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PRICE........................Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

A FURTHER decline of 3-8d. per oz., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 32 3-8d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal receded in value 1½ cent, to 68⅞ cent per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·84 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 3,000 ounces of Silver, at 70 cents per oz. Four per cent. rupee Securities were unchanged in London, at £69½. Consols recovered Thursday's decline of ⅛ per cent., and were again quoted at 98⅞. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £60,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £30,000 in the same metal to Calcutta; and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay. Paris quotations were unchanged.

The only changes in London financial quotations to-day are a further drop in Bar Silver of ⅛d., making the price 32¼d. per oz.; and a decline of ⅜ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, at £68⅞. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it 1s. 3 5-16d. Silver in New York remains at Friday's quotation, with Exchange on London unaltered, Paris Exchange on London is a shade higher, at fcs. 25·21½.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 3,090,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, all round, last evening, at a decline of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-Americans; and arrivals 1-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4⅝d. for July-September Futures, and 4 7-16d. for November-December. in East Indian Cotton, "Fine Belatee," and "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals were 1-16d. higher; also Tinnevellys of both classes; but "Good" Madras Westerns were 1-16d. lower. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. The Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet, Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales; Surats *nil*. Spot prices come all unchanged; but American Arrivals have recovered 1-64d. of yesterday's decline, in all positions. The day's Imports are 3,000 bales. The Manchester market remains firm.

Business in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday was on about the same scale as in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 1,000 bales more, at 55,000 bales (inclusive of 1,000 Surats); and the amount forwarded to consumers, 3,000 bales less, at 53,000 bales. The week's Imports were 26,000 bales less, at 27,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 32,000 bales, and was yesterday 180,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier by 299,000 bales than in 1891. The Stock of Surats was 23,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 60,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 1,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply for all Europe, a decrease of 371,000 bales, as against last year's, and an increase of 636,000 bales compared with those for the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 95,000 bales, and 152,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. Ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was worth the same yesterday as on the previous Friday, and Arrivals were virtually unchanged. Compared with the price ruling last year and the year before, yesterday's quotation for spot Cotton was 9-16d. higher, and 1-16d. lower, respectively.

In New York yesterday, 8⅛ cents per oz. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; and September Futures were only one point higher, at 7·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the total falling off this season is now 2,073,000 bales, and 1,912,000 bales, compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day, the spot price is still unaltered; but Futures for September are 5 points lower, at 7·93 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 1,000 bales, going against 500 bales last year, and the same quantity the year before. The Cotton in sight is 6,490,000 compared with 6,480,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	10,000	15,000	9,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	19,000	14,000	9,000
" " Continent......	15,000	3,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,970,000	7,013,000	6,882,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,210,000	3,252,000	3,280,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,933,000	2,472,000	2,432,000
" Stock in the Ports ..	320,000	484,000	245,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,690,000	3,030,650	2,054,720
" " Surats	212,000	307,210	361,090

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,344,000	1,524,110	1,015,130
" London	8,000	10,000	16,000
American Afloat	30,000	20,000	23,000
East Indians "	10,000	9,000	15,000
Total ...	1,392,000	1,563,110	1,099,130
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	3 15-16d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅞d.	3 3-8d.	3⅝d.
Difference......	⅝d.	9-16d.	13-16d.

Only a small business in Cotton has been done to-day in our local market, the tone of which has been quiet; but prices are quite unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken 400 bales, made up of 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 212; Khangaum, at Rs. 183; Chalisgaum at Rs. 181; and Dhulia, at Rs. 160 per candy.

Wheat continues to be out of demand from shippers, and only a small business is reported to-day, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, and the price of Linceed has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-6-6 to Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt; other descriptions being unchanged in value, and the tone of the market, generally, quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................	656	bales.
Wheat....................	9,159	cwts.
Linseed	1,437	"
Rapeseed	2,802	"
Poppyseed....................	1,632	"
Groundnuts	729	"
Rice	2,783	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3½d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits to the end of October, 1s. 3 23-32d. for November-December delivery, and 1s. 3⅞d. for next year. For Bank remittance we have heard of no enquiry at the rates; but a few Merchants' Bills have been placed as above, and the closing rates were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3½d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 3½d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·64½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not been much dealt in, but the market has been steady throughout the day at 107½ for Fours for cash; 107⅛ for the coming settlement; and 106⅞ for the August account, these having been also the closing quotations.

SHARES.—There has been some further movement both in Cotton Mill and Press shares to-day; and in the former we have to report a decline of Rs. 50 each in Lord Reay, Star of India, Dhun, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 30 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokuldas, and Ripon; of Rs. 20 in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 15 in Western India; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Framji Petit, Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 5 in Connaught; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. Colaba Land and Mill have advanced Rs. 5. In Press shares, Scinde and East Indian have advanced Rs. 10 each; Mofussil, Rs. 7½; New Berar and Bellary, Rs. 5; New Indian, Rs. 2½; and Bombay Cotton, Re. 1½. Hingoli are Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 6 and Thacker and Co. Rs. 2, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1137½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GAMUDIA—July 21, at her residence Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay, Bai Goolbai, widow of the late Jehangeer Byramji Gamudia, and mother of Mr. Nowrosjee Jehangeer Gamudia, aged 65. Funeral this day (Monday) at 3 p.m.

SHROFF—July 22, at Bombay, Bai Merbai, widow of the late Mr. Sorabji Bezonji Shroff, and mother of Dr. B. S. Shroff. Deeply regretted.

RAJKOTE.

BIRTH.

FORBES—July 19, at Rajkote, the wife of Captain A. W. Forbes, Poona Horse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAXWELL—July 13, at Kailana, Chakrata, the wife of Captain J M Maxwell, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, of a daughter.

McARTHUR—July 7, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain C A McArthur, the K O S Borderers, of a son (still-born).

ST GEORGE—July 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major A W St George, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIOTT—HODGKINSON—July 15, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Revd George Westcott, assisted by the Revd Foss Westcott, William H S Marriott, eldest son of Colonel E M L Marriott, Bengal Staff Corps, to Marion Margaret Kate, eldest daughter of G D Hodgkinson, Esq, D S P, retired. (No cards)

DEATHS.

FRATER—July 13, at Dekhari Tea Garden, Assam, George Frater, late of Hulmari, North Lakhimpur, aged 35 years.

McCANN—July 17, at Calcutta, Margaret Duguid McCann, née Catto, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas McCann, aged 24 years, 11 months, and 35 days.

McAULEY—July 8, at Mar Lodge, Mussoorie, Sarah McAuley, relict of the late James Theophilus McAuley, aged 75 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1893.

THE situation at Bangkok on Saturday is summed up in the pithy sentence telegraphed from the city: "All is ready for the bombardment!" The French gun-boats were improvising chain armour out of their cables—a device acted upon with a large measure of success by the United States cruiser Kearsarge, before the conflict with the good ship Alabama, which at the end of the fight lay fathoms nine in Norman waters. Whether chain armour can resist the more formidable projectiles of the present day is very doubtful, but the result of a fight between the French gun-boats and the Siamese Navy, such as it is, must be a foregone conclusion. Apparently in response to the request made by the French Minister to the representatives of Great Britain and Denmark, respectively, that British and Danish subjects serving in the Siamese Navy should be ordered to withdraw, the British Consul has issued a notification warning British subjects so employed that they will fight at their own risk, and that they must not look for protection to the Government. It so happens that for some time past but few British officers have been in the Siamese service; but there are still some. They will be placed by the turn of events in a position of great embarrassment, for while as neutrals they should take no part in a war against a Power at peace with Great Britain, they will probably deem themselves under a moral obligation to stand by the Siamese Government in the hour of danger, after having eaten its salt in time of peace. It is almost a matter of course that a similar notification will be issued by the Danish Consul to the address of the much larger number of Danes who find themselves similarly placed. Admiral Richelieu, who is in command of the Siamese fleet which comprises at least two or three war vessels of the modern type, built in Europe, is a Danish officer, and he has induced a considerable number of his countrymen to enter the service. What course they will take under the circumstances which have now arisen? The dictates of honour will naturally impel them to take the risks which are not obscurely indicated in the notification of the British Consul, that no protection will be granted to British subjects who may fall into the hands of an enemy who may possibly not regard them as entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. On the other hand, it may be decidedly inconvenient that the Siamese vessels should be led into action against the French gun-boats by officers of a nationality which has the strongest reasons for desiring to remain on terms of cordial amity with France. It is almost certain that very strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the Danish Government to compel the withdrawal of their subjects from the somewhat compromising position in which they now find themselves.

The impression appears to prevail amongst the foreign residents at Bangkok that at the last moment the Siamese Government will accede to the French demands. It is evident, however, that the French authorities are not of that opinion. A detachment of the foreign legion, five hundred strong, is being despatched from Algeria to Siam. The cutting of the land telegraph between Bangkok and Saigong will be a new source of irritation, and there is a strong party in the Siamese Council in favour of resistance. Mr. H. Norman, in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, states that a Prince of the blood, a member of the Council, when asked whether Siam would submit or fight, declared that war would be preferable to submission to foreign dictation, for in the struggle Siam might find allies. Such an idea has always an attraction for the government of a small State driven to desperation by the cynical aggression of a great Power. But it has never been realised in fact. The notification issued to British subjects a couple of days ago, is in itself evidence that Great Britain will observe a strict neutrality if war should unhappily arise between France and Siam. Our interest in the matter is confined to the territorial arrangements which may be proposed. That there is no desire on the part of either political party in England to take sides in this unfortunate business is shown on the one hand by the declaration of Lord Rosebery that the British Government will not interfere in the frontier dispute between France and Siam, and on the other by the significant silence of the ex-Ministers, who are now leaders of the Opposition. The *Standard*, which in such matters reflects the views of the Conservative party, writing on the 30th June, almost went out of its way to declare that the French would be within their right in obtaining satisfaction for injuries or slights inflicted on them by the Siamese. That tranquilly contemplated even the eventuality of war between the French and the Siamese. The passage is worth reproducing for the information of those who imagine that the present imbroglio is likely to eventuate in a collision between Great Britain and France. "The ground of contention between France and Siam," says that journal, "instead of being narrowed by the success of the French on the Mekong has been widened by the collision of their troops; and the hope that the frontier difficulty would lend itself to easy settlement by arbitration is much diminished by the alleged murder of the French officer M. Grosgurin. If the Siamese admitted the offence and expressed their desire to atone for it by an apology and an indemnity, there would be no great cause for anxiety, but, according to a telegram published to-day, they dispute the accuracy of the French statements, and alleged that M. Grosgurin was killed in fair fight. Politicians on the Seine ought to realise the magnitude of the task of conquering such a kingdom as Siam, and of incorporating it with their already extensive territory east of the Mekong. A bombardment of Bangkok would, at the most, entail the humiliation of the Siamese Court, and, instead of inducing its statesmen to pursue an enlightened policy, would drive them back to the seclusion from which they have been drawn with so much difficulty. By all means let the French obtain satisfaction for any injury or slight which they can show that the Siamese have inflicted on them or their flag, but let them do it in such a way as not to prejudice other and friendly States, or to spread the area of disturbance. We are entitled to remind our neighbours that all Europeans have a common obligation to maintain that reputation for justice which is the chief security of foreigners in all the countries of the Far East, and that no credit is to be gained by the indiscriminating coercion of a weak State like Siam." It is sincerely to be hoped that the French will not prove themselves insensible to the moral considerations which should restrain a great Power from abusing its strength and coercing a weak State. But in putting such considerations in the foreground, the organ of the Conservative party severs itself completely from the exaggerated and mischievous lucubrations of the Hon. George Curzon, who wishes the public to believe that the French on the Mekong will be as formidable a menace to the south-eastern frontier of India, as the presence of the Russians at Herat would be to the north-west. The idea of any formidable military force being got together in the malarious jungle of the territory east of the Mekong which the French strangely covet is preposterous.

The Mekong river, which has suddenly become a bone of contention between the French and the Siamese, is perfectly useless for any purpose of navigation, trade, or war. Any one who takes the trouble to refer to the second volume of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's work, "Across Chryse," giving the result of his exploration of the regions between China and Burmah, will see reason for something like amazement that the French should trouble themselves to endeavour to acquire the Mekong, especially after their costly experience in regard to the Red River which also has its source in the mountains of Yunnan. Mr. Colquhoun made part of his journey over the same ground which was covered by five Frenchmen, who made their way through numberless difficulties through the heat and unhealthy rains of the Laos countries along the Mekong towards China. "The journey, chiefly owing to the impracticability of the Mekong river, took them two years—1866-68." Of the party of five Frenchmen, three died. According to the information collected by the author, the rhinoceros, the wild ox, and the wild elephant inhabit the banks of the Mekong close to the borders of Yunnan. That river is only navigable by canoes for a short distance below Kiang-Hung; "the French expedition has entirely uprooted all pleasing surmises about this water-way." He also tells us that all the rivers having their rise in Yunnan are of the same character—in the dry weather the shallows and rapids prevent the use of even the shallowest craft, while with the heavy rains of August the volume and violence of the waters become so great that they are useless for purposes of navigation. The fall between the mountain gorges in Yunnan and Kiang Hung is 4,700 feet. Kiang Hung is 2,000 feet above sea level. Cataracts and rapids render the great wayward river unfit for navigation; no boats were to be seen, and the natives stated that the obstacles to be encountered rendered navigation impossible. Such a river seems scarcely worth so much effort. There is, it is true, some idea of making a railway to run parallel to the most impracticable reaches of the river, but seeing that the whole region between the Annamite mountains and the Mekong, on the acquisition of which the French set so much store, is for the most part malarial forest and marsh, sparsely inhabited by wild Laalze tribes, and a railway in that wilderness will not pay its working expenses, much less a dividend. It may, of course, turn out that the real object of the French is to obtain access to Siam from the hinterland, and eventually secure the protectorate of that kingdom.

THE extent to which human suffering is relieved in Bombay by private generosity and Government assistance may be gathered from a blue-book which was issued on Thursday from the Secretariat. We refer to the administration and progress report on the Civil Medical Institutions in the City of Bombay. Against ten of these institutions open at the end of 1891 there were thirteen at the close of the last official year, the Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Hospitals and Dwarkadas Lallubhai Dispensary having been added to the list. At all the hospitals the average number of beds occupied daily has been a little over seven hundred and two, the net expenditure three lakhs and seventy thousand rupees. The cost of maintaining each patient is five hundred and seventy-seven rupees per annum. In the report the St. George's (European General) Hospital comes first in order, and it is shown that at this institution there were eight hundred and eighty-one inmates admitted, an increase of five hundred and seventy on the previous year, seventy-two remaining in hospital at the end of the year. There were twenty-six cases of enteric fever, six of them being fatal, as against seven cases and seven deaths in the previous year. Of small-pox there were thirty-four cases, death supervening in only two cases, though in the preceding year there were two fatal cases out of five. The success of the staff with surgical cases also calls for notice. Forty-two major surgical operations were performed, four cases ending fatally as compared with fifty-one operations and ten deaths in 1891. The growing popularity of the institution is evidenced by the increased number seeking admission which has reduced the cost per head of patients by nine rupees four annas. The cost of each bed has diminished from eleven hundred and ninety-three rupees to nine hundred and seventy-four. The Hospital was visited by Surgeon-General Pinkerton and favourably reported upon. The necessity for the completion of the hospital by the erection of the new premises for female wards is strongly urged upon Government.

AT the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital the number of patients fell off slightly, which is attributed to the closure of the Obstetric Institution, and the opening of the new hospitals and dispensary for the treatment of obstetric cases. But taking in-patients and out-patients together there is an increase of five hundred and fifteen. The proportion of deaths among the in-patients was less than twelve per cent. A new operating theatre, and new store-rooms are required, the former being described as dark and dismal even in the brightest weather. The house-surgeon's quarters and those of the apothecaries' are also described as being in anything but a good sanitary condition, due to defects in their original construction. Though the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital is working well, and the patients becoming more numerous the Surgeon-General declares that no amount of care can make it what it ought to be. A new and enlarged hospital constructed according to modern ideas and the requirements of a great and growing city is much needed. There is no accommodation for the establishment of the medical subordinates or servants, and the Surgeon-General feels this is not creditable to a large and important and enlightened community like that of Bombay. The Bai Motlibai, Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, and Dwarkadas Dispensary have been duly appreciated. The results of their first year's operations has been the treatment of six hundred and eighty-six in, and five thousand and seventy-three out patients. More waiting accommodation is wanted. At the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital over three thousand patients were treated, a total slightly in excess of that of the previous year. The deaths equalled ten per cent. At the Pestonji Hormusji Cama Hospital, the number of patients increased from a thousand and seventy-six to thirteen hundred and thirty-nine, the death-rate being roughly four and a half. There were eighty-four major operations, with three deaths as compared with forty and six deaths in the preceding year, results which certainly speak well for the skill of the lady-practitioners in charge. The Bombay Police Hospital is declared quite unsuited for its purpose, and the site objectionable, though the place is admitted to be in as good order as the medical officer can make it. The Leper Home has now four hundred and sixty patients. The deaths numbered a hundred and three. From the results it may be seen that all the institutions are conducted efficiently; but that there is still ample room for the exercise of private generosity is clearly apparent. The desirability of supplying the defects indicated in the reports of the various hospitals will doubtless suggest itself to the charitably-disposed. That there is no better mode of employing wealth than in relieving the sufferings of less fortunate individuals is by this time fully recognised in Bombay.

THERE are at least two bequests in Sir William Mackinnon's will that will be of interest to people in Bombay. The first is a legacy of £10,000 in life rent to Sir Bartle Frere or his widow, the capital to revert to their children. The second is a legacy or legacies to the native clerks of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., amounting, if we may trust the *Scotsman*, to no less a sum than a lakh of rupees. There must be weeping and wailing in the Free Kirk, for Sir William some time since annulled his previous bequests of £45,000 to that church. "I take this step," he severely says, "because of what I consider its departure in many ways from the constitution and principles of the Disruption Church of 1843, and last of all by its acceptance of what is now known as the Declaration Act, which will in my opinion have a baneful effect on the Church's future usefulness." Although Sir William was angry with the policy of the Free Kirk, he has not forgotten her missions in India, or the claims of her ministers who have borne the burden and heat of the day in this country. To the missions he leaves £10,000, and to invalided missionaries or their families £20,000.

THE appointment of Mr. Henry Waterfield, C.B., to a Knight Commandership of the Star of India is a fitting recognition of valuable work performed for many years past with zeal and modesty. There is not a man throughout the India Office, says our London correspondent, who grudges Sir Henry Waterfield his new honours, and human nature being in Government offices what it is elsewhere, this is a great deal to say.

THE *Indian Textile Journal* takes a new departure from the present month. Mr. H. Monie continues to be the editor of the textile branch, no change being made in that department. Mr. John Wallace, C.E., becomes editor of the engineering and scientific branches, with a view to securing greater prominence to those subjects on which the success of all manufacturing industry largely depends. Mr. Wallace's wide experience as a civil engineer, and the special attention he has devoted to the consideration of the means of securing economy in the production and distribution of power will add considerably to the value of the *Textile Journal*. The number issued on Saturday is a more than usually interesting number. Hitherto the paper has dealt almost exclusively with technical questions. The enlargement of the editorial staff has led to a widening of the subjects dealt with, and the crisis in the Mill industry affords matter for articles on "Currency and the Mills" and "The Dearness of cheap labour." The latter will repay perusal to all who are concerned in the well-doing of the Bombay Mills, and the supporters of the Indian Currency Association may find food for thought in the paper which deals with the cause of the present depression.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st July, 1893, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 495,504 maunds and Rs. 53,719 in the earnings.

FOLLOWING closely on the decision of the Allahabad High Court in the case of a number of Hindus who were charged with being concerned in preventing Mahomedans from disposing of their cattle as they thought fit, comes a very similar case from Bengal. Indeed the two occurrences were in a measure connected, occurring as they did within a few miles of each other, though on opposite sides of the Ganges. In the North-West Provinces' case the prisoners were charged before a Deputy Magistrate with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, causing grievous hurt, and using criminal force to deter a public servant from doing his duty. Fortunately these charges were comprehensive enough to enable exemplary sentences to be passed, owing to the High Court's action; but three Judges of that Court expressed their firm conviction that the offence shown to be committed amounted to dacoity; punishable, it is hardly necessary to say, with transportation for life. How differently do they manage these things in Bengal. There the members of the riotous crowd who were arrested were charged before a Deputy Magistrate with rioting and using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharging his duty, and also with resistance and obstruction to the lawful apprehension of other persons—two offences between which the Magistrate drew a distinction. He passed the comparatively light sentence of six months' imprisonment for each offence—precisely the same in the aggregate as that inflicted by his brother officer over the river. Of course there were appeals, first to the District Magistrate and thence to the Bengal High Court. The learned Judges at Calcutta set themselves to show that rioting and the attainment of the illegal object of a riot are one and the same offence, and cannot be treated separately. They seemed inclined to admit that a consolidated term of twelve months' imprisonment would not have been too severe punishment; but unfortunately the Deputy Magistrate was not empowered to pass such a sentence. And so the net result of the appeal is that the prisoners got off with six months in gaol for conduct which in another place is very rightly held to warrant incarceration for four years. We hear nothing of the cow in the Bengal case; that fount of bad blood and origin of ill-feeling seems to have been overlooked in the more exciting events of riot and rescue. But why, in both cases, were the offenders not charged with dacoity?

TELEGRAMS.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT BANGKOK.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE SIAMESE NAVY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

The correspondent of the *Englishman* at Bangkok telegraphs that the British Consul has warned all British subjects serving in the Siamese Navy that they will fight at their own risk, and that no protection will be granted to them by the British Government.

The French ships are improvising armour from cables. It is still doubtful whether the French intend to bombard the city or to attack the forts on the bar of the river in case of a refusal of the Siamese Government to grant the terms dictated in the Ultimatum.

There is much excitement among Foreign Residents in Bangkok.

The Government of Siam has replied to the French Ultimatum that they will give an answer to-morrow evening, the 22nd instant.

A full concession of the French demands is regarded as probable. These demands include an indemnity of three millions of francs and the cession to Annam of all the territory on the west [east ?] bank of Mekong, besides compensation to the distiller for the cancellation of his concession, to travellers expelled from Lohang-Prabang, and also to the proprietors of the steamer which was captured and sunk. These indemnities will amount to at least another million francs.

The terms also include the liberation of the Siamese subject, appointed Governor of the Mekong region by the French two years ago, and subsequently arrested by the Siamese Government.

Captain Thoreux's liberation is not yet reported.

All is ready for the bombardment.

[The Siamese army according to latest returns numbers eight thousand men and the navy is said to consist of "a few small gun-boats." The latest addition to this was made in June, last year, when a vessel to serve the double purpose of a cruiser and a Royal yacht was built. She is a vessel of 2,400 tons displacement and a speed of fifteen knots. Though she is provided with barbeth towers and breach-loading guns, she is of doubtful value as a war-vessel being fitted on deck more like a raja's state barge than a fighting-ship, and would make an easy mark for the enemy's guns.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DESPATCH OF FRENCH TROOPS TO SIAM.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Five hundred men of the French Foreign Legion have embarked at Oran in Algeria, *en route* for Siam.

LAND TELEGRAPH TO SIAM CUT.

The Siamese have cut the land telegraph line between Bangkok and Saigon.

THE DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question confirmed the French Ultimatum, which was presented to Siam on Thursday evening.

Besides the indemnity, France, he said, requires the recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia to the left bank of the Mekong River, and the evacuation of the Siamese forts there within a month.

THE REPLY OF SIAM NOT DIVULGED.

PARIS, JULY 22.

The reply of Siam to the French ultimatum has been received at the Siamese Legation here, but the contents have not been divulged.

M. Develle refused to extend the time fixed for a reply.

OCCUPATION OF THE KHONG GROUP BY THE FRENCH.

The French have occupied the whole of the Khong group of Islands with the exception of the town of Khong.

This is a heavy loss to Siam.

SIAM'S REPLY TO THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

JULY 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Bangkok states that the reply of Siam to the French Ultimatum concedes the territory on the left bank of the Mekong River including Stungreng and Khong, and also agrees to deposit three million francs and to guarantee the other indemnities required. It is hoped that this will form the basis of a settlement.

THE *TEMPS* ON THE RETURN OF LORD DUFFERIN.

The *Temps* says that the return of the Marquis of Dufferin to Paris indicates that Great Britain is disposed to interfere with France in the Siamese question.

France, the paper adds, will be unmoved thereby, for she is not aiming at conquest but is merely defending the rights of her dependencies.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted the Budget, and the Session has closed.

FRENCH YELLOW BOOK ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

A French Yellow Book covering the years 1885 to 1893 has just appeared, according to which M. Waddington reported to his Government, last May, a long interview he had had with Mr. Gladstone, who refused to admit the special right of France to take in hand the affairs of Egypt which, he said, concerned all the powers alike.

During the crisis in January last, M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protested against the attitude of Lord Cromer towards the Khedive, which he said was tantamount to the annulment of the Khedive's authority.

A note from M. Waddington, dated 24th of last January, stated that in the event of disturbances in Egypt France reserved to herself the right to consult the Powers and the Sultan as to the necessary measures.

Russia also sent a similar note to London.

Lord Rosebery on the 1st February informed M. Waddington that the time was not suitable for a renewal of the negotiations for the evacuation of the country by the British, though he was not personally opposed to it.

In a despatch from M. Develle, dated 18th February, he persisted that the increase in the British force in Egypt was unnecessary, though he was willing to accept an increase in the native troops, as the forerunner of the British evacuation.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir John Lubbock, said it was not at present intended to issue gold against rupees.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

The match between the Australian team and the All England Eleven resulted in a draw in favour of the All England

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Queen's Prize at Bisley has been won by Sergeant Davies of the First Battalion Welsh Regiment of Volunteers.

IMPENDING STRIKE OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND COLLIERS.

The Midland mine-owners have notified to two hundred thousand Federation colliers a reduction in their wages of a quarter from the 28th inst., which the men have declined, and also refuse to arbitrate.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Australian team has beaten Somerset by six wickets.

Kent has beaten Surrey by twenty-two runs.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. PALMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

Mr. J. G. Palmer, assistant many years to Mr. Octavius Steel of this city and well-known in commercial circle, is reported to have disappeared mysteriously after office hours few evenings ago. Police enquiries have so far been unsuccessful.

THE MOHURRUM IN CALCUTTA.

The Mohurrum passed off so far very quietly. The police arrangements are perfect. The Commissioner and his Deputy with mounted sowars will accompany each procession. A large body of European and Native police will be put on special duty.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday the first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, under the new constitution, was held. The president, in his opening address, gave a cordial welcome to the new members and sketched the progress of our legislative power in India during the last 300 years.

Two of the native members seized the opportunity of putting no less than twelve questions, embracing such objects as the natives in the Civil Service and the police, the summer quarters of the Bengal Government, the Mymensing case, the Lieutenant-Governor's tours, sanitation in Bengal in 1850, the inspection of tea gardens, and the alleged illegal arrests by the French police.

DAMAGES BY HEAVY FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Information has been received that the railway line between the Beyeen Sarai Rala and Lawrencepore stations, twenty to forty miles north of Rawalpindi, has been badly breached by floods, and is quite impassable.

The bridge over the Haro river, of three spans of 150 feet, about thirty-eight miles north of Rawalpindi, has been entirely wrecked. Both the piers have been washed away, and the girders fallen.

The lines have been severely damaged along the whole above length, and telegraphic communication north of Saraikala is interrupted.

High floods in Jhelum have also damaged the Sind-Sagar Line between Malakwal and Khushab, including Kheoro and Bhera Branches.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

A despatch just received from the 23rd Pioneers reports that the road from Mahandri to Dewan Bela was completed by the 8th instant. The head-quarters of the regiment moved forward to the latter place on the morning of the 9th. Some work still remains to be done to bridge over Manoor Kattha, and two companies have stayed behind at Mahandri to finish it to Kaghan, a distance of four miles.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HOLT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

The death of Adjutant and Captain Holt, Yorkshire Light Infantry, occurred last night in the station hospital. The deceased had been suffering since May last, first, from dysentry, afterwards from an abscess of liver and fever, but died quite unexpectedly at last in his sleep. He had been in hospital for one month. The Medical Board had granted the deceased nine months' sick leave, but owing to his sickness he was unable to avail himself of it. He had been in the regiment for the past ten years and was a popular adjutant, and had a large number of friends in the service here, but no relatives in India. Great hopes were entertained of his recovery. Last night, at seven o'clock, he was reading, and subsequently went to sleep at 9-30. The medical officer came to him to take his temperature, and found him dead. His death was due to the failure of heart's action owing to the deceased having a weak heart. No operation was performed on him for his complaint.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral took place at 5-30 to-day. There was a large attendance of Officers and men of the deceased's Regiment; the firing party consisting of 100 men under the command of Captain Rogers. The Bands of the Yorkshire Light Infantry and Lancashire Fusiliers played the funeral marches on the route, and in the cemetery. The body of the deceased Officer was borne on a gun carriage belonging to the 72nd Field Battery. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. P. B. Horne. General Blundell, attended by all the Officers of the District Staff, General Gatacre and the Head-Quarters Staff, Colonel Goldsmith, and the Officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers, Major Walker and Officers of the 13th Bombay Infantry, Colonel Westmacott, and several of the R. A. Officers, Captain Harrison, and Officers of the 4th Rifles, Captain Stockdale, A.-D.-C., represented H. E. the Governor, Major Seppings, and Officers of the K. O. Y. L. I. followed as mourners, about 200 men of the same Regiment also attending.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires as follows to that journal :—

Lieutenant General Clive succeeds the Duke of Connaught in the Portsmouth Command.

Major General East leaves his command at Madras to succeed General Clive as Commandant of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Colonel Hildyard, Assistant Adjutant-General, becomes Commandant of the Staff College, and Colonel Clery succeeds Colonel Hildyard at the head-quarters.

Mr. J. Hogan, now at Rutlam, will be appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

THE COW-KILLING AGITATION.

There was a threatening of another of these cow-killing frays during the past *Id*, at Bareilly, a place where any disturbance of any kind would speedily become a serious affair. A large number of Hindus, it appears, mustered at Mohulla Gulamnager with the evident intention of rescuing a cow, which had been tied within the enclosure of a Mahomedan's house. The police stepped in, and made a number of arrests; among them a pleader in the local courts who is said to have been the ringleader. The Magistrate who has been trying the case has convicted the accused of being members of an unlawful assembly, and has sentenced the injudicious pleader to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200. The other thirty-six received sentences varying from two to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

Mr. W. A. Hertz, Extra Assistant Commissioner who was placed on special duty for the purpose of hunting down the notorious dacoit Tank Ta and his gang has succeeded in accounting for the whole gang including Tank Ta himself who was captured on the 17th instant by the villagers of Ankkaing.

The Chief Commissioner has telegraphed his thanks and congratulations to Mr. Hertz on the successful completion of his operations. Mr. Hertz is the brother to Mr. H. F. Hertz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who did such excellent work in the Kachin Hills during the past season.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

SINCE the Queen's Jubilee six years ago no event has happened that has aroused so much public interest as the marriage of the Duke of York and the Princess May. The weather for the last few months has been exceptionally fine, so that every kind of outdoor amusement and demonstration has gone off without either rain or cold to mar it. If there has been anything to complain of it has been the high temperature regarded from the English point of view. For days most extensive preparations had been going on particularly along the streets through which the bridal pair were to pass, so as to make the decorations and the illuminations on a scale worthy of the occasion of the marriage of the future King of England and Emperor of India. And yesterday dawned in London with a cloudless sky and with such decorations as have probably never been witnessed in this city before. The streets were inconveniently crowded from a very early hour in the morning, and by ten o'clock they were impassable anywhere near the route of the processions to and from St. James's Palace, where the ceremony was held. Hundreds of thousands were out to see, and the superb weather enabled the city to present itself *en fete*. The scene along Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet Street, and on through "the city" to Liverpool station was most magnificently decked out with flags and banners and flowers, and from end to end it was one splendid line of Venetian masts on either side of the route draped and festooned with such elegance and taste as made one feel that the English are becoming more and more a light-hearted and pleasure-loving people. On every hand and from all ranks and classes of people this Royal marriage has evoked an immense amount of interest and enthusiasm, the newspapers have been filled with it for days both in letter-press and illustration, and if every window and coign of vantage from which a view could possibly be obtained was occupied, it is only truth to tell that the masses also swarmed in endless numbers at every point along the route. It was a gay and brilliant scene well worthy of the metropolis of the world on a gala day when its citizens came out under unclouded sky and brilliant sun to celebrate the marriage of a Prince so close to the Royal Throne.

The Home Rule Bill has dragged along through clause 5 and its sub-sections without any very noticeable event, except the prospect that "the guillotine" would be applied at 10 o'clock last evening. The illuminations were a rival attraction; but yet the galleries were all full throughout the evening. There were discussions on amendments to clause 5 in the earlier part of the evening, but by half-past nine the benches filled up, and when Mr. Balfour rose to make a last speech in which rather an excited controversy took place between him and Sir John Rigby, Mr. Balfour showed that the amendment which the former declared to be preposterous was actually contained in Mr. Gladstone's Bill of 1886. The excitement continued, and the noise grew louder until the clock struck ten when "the guillotine" was immediately applied. There were four divisions to close the business, one on clause 5 as amended, one on clause 6 dealing with the Legislative Council, in which the majority sank to 15, and then clauses 7 and 8 were also voted upon separately. The consequence was that the provisions for the establishment of a Legislative Council and of a Legislative Assembly were thus forced through without any discussion. It is recognised by many Gladstonians that it is impossible for the House, as merely part of the work of a session, to undertake the proper conderation of such an enormous body of highly important questions as are raised by the Bill, and if it be admitted that the Opposition have in some measure resorted to dilatory tactics, still they regard "the guillotine" as one of those remedies that in the end will lead to far greater delay than going on at the present rate even if two sessions are required for the process. It is clear that the House of Lords which was determined to reject the Bill in any case, can now say that it will never consent to the passage of a Bill, the clauses of which that are to provide for a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly have never been allowed to be discussed or amended. At least one-third of the people of Ireland are hostile to the Bill and part of Ulster is bitterly hostile, so that even if Mr. Gladstone were successful at a new general election, the Lords would still be bound to see that any Bill they are expected to pass has been fairly and fully considered by the representatives of the people. It is seen, therefore, by Gladstonians that sooner or later this detailed criticism must take place. But as the Government have the power to closure the debate on each amendment and the Chairman of Committee rules out all irrelevant amendments, they are not so helpless in securing progress as might at first sight be supposed. The fear of many Gladstonians is that "the guillotine," as applied last night and intended to be applied at certain fixed dates in the near future, will thus in the end prove an injury rather than a benefit, and involve the country in two new general elections instead of only one. The House enters this afternoon on clause 9, the one providing for the representation of the Irish members at Westminster and of an extremely controversial character even among the Gladstonians themselves, and it is doubtful if the discussion of this clause will be finished by 10 o'clock on the 13th, though at that hour all the unfinished clauses from 9 to 26 are to be subjected to "the guillotine," so that it is highly probable we shall see seventeen clauses voted on Thursday next.

The question of silver and the Indian exchange has been a very foremost topic, as the news of the actual closing of the Mints gave a blow to all those in any way concerned in the results of the policy. For a day or two here and in the United States people were staggered and silver fell to 30d. an ounce. A feeling of dismay set in here and of absolute panic in the Western States where they began at once to shut down the silver mines. In the midst of this utter collapse it would seem that President Cleveland was able to get assurances from United States Senators leading him to think he could at least secure a modification if not the repeal of the Sherman Law for the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver per annum. However within a few days there was a beginning of confidence, and silver has improved in price so that it is quoted to-day at thirty-four and three-quarter an ounce. The active friends of silver in the United States were in no sense paralyzed by the news from India. Immediately on receipt of it they held meetings and have called conventions to assemble at half-a-dozen leading centres, the principal being at Chicago, to organize the strongest opposition they can to the attempt that will be made to modify or repeal the Sherman Law by the Congress which is convened for an extra session beginning on August 7. It is not expected that the Sherman Law can be repealed, but the purchase of silver might be reduced by one-half. This is the most that the President expects to accomplish. Even this reduction of consumption added to the amount of silver that is now excluded from the Indian mints is a formidable surplus suddenly thrown upon the silver markets of the world. It will close many mines, and it will throw upon the Straits, China, Japan, and Mexico a much larger amount of silver than they have hitherto absorbed, and will thus lower the purchasing power of their money, that is, it will raise the prices of commodities in those countries, lower their exchanges as valued in gold, and create an immense disturbance in trade and values. There is a very strong feeling of hostility to the new policy among those interested in the Farther East, and in Indian circles it does not meet with much approval. The Bi-metallic League are issuing a manifesto in regard to it, in which they dissociate themselves from the new policy and regard it as a mistake. They point out that the Indian Government in its correspondence with the Home Government explicitly states that for the last ten years it has urged on the Home Government the importance of adopting bimetallism, and that it especially expresses its regret that the conference about to meet at Brussels is to meet only to consider the more extended use of silver and not bimetallism. It is evident that the Home Government, in refusing to meet to consider bimetallism when the United States Government invited it to do so, caused the Indian Government to regard the efforts to get the Home Government to adopt the only sound policy which would be an adeqate solution as hopeless, and in waiting for the result of the Brussels Conference it was only waiting for the moment when it knew the Conference would prove abortive, and so as soon as the Conference adjourned, the Committee presided over by Lord Herschell was formed so as to consider the question of closing of the mints. The Bimetallic League show, however, that the action of the Indian Government, as authorized by the Home Government, is based on the principle so long contended for by bimetallists, that Government can fix and maintain a ratio, seeing that it has fixed the ratio between the rupee and gold at 1s. 4d. even if it be some time before this ratio can be permanently reached. It is not meant that this is necessarily a permanent ratio, but that until Indian prices and the rate of exchange finally adjust themselves there may be a period of fluctuation. Mr. Inglis Palgrave, in the *Times* of yesterday, has a letter, asking whether now that the gold value of the rupee has been raised to 1s. 4d., it might not be gradually advanced by the same process to 1s. 11d. This is what the bimetallists have many of them contended for all along, but they wish to be done universally under bimetallism so that all nations may reap the benefit. The raising of the gold value of the rupee to 1s. 11d. is of course a vast subject, involving many grave issues, the most important of all being the fall that would necessarily take place in the prices of Indian commodities, so that it is not likely to be entered upon without great consideration, and it is very doubtful whether it will ever be done except in connection with some comprehensive international settlement.

There has been another short but not unprofitable discussion in the Lords on the subject of the Home Charges. The matter came up on certain papers being moved for by the Duke of Argyll and Lord Northbrook. His Grace the Macallum More was emphatic on the injustice and illegality with which India has been so long treated by the military authorities, while Lord Northbrook invited the members of the Council to rebel if no other means can be found to put a stop to the rapacity of the Horse Guards. Lord Kimberley talked of the possibility of a "large and extensive inquiry," and the ex-Commander-in-Chief in a brief speech expressed the hope that, if possible, the matter would be settled before the time comes for the preparation of the next Budget. If his lordship thinks that the opposing forces are to be conquered in such a comparatively short time I fear he is unduly sanguine.

I was misled by the *Daily News* last week in saying that the Anti-Opiumists had decided, though reluctantly, to accept Mr. Russell's amendment appointing a Royal Commission. I say Mr. Russell's, but it appeared that the Under-Secretary was only acting vicariously. The Prime Minister relieved his young colleague of an unpleasant duty, and moved the proposition in a speech that gave more satisfaction on the Opposition than the Ministerial benches. The result of the combined adroitness and eloquence of the Prime Minister was to put the supporters of Sir Joseph Pease in a hopeless minority. The manner in which the Premier threw himself into the debate, and particularly his closing words as to the danger of holding out hopes that cannot be fulfilled, shows that the Government have taken a lesson by the chance victory of Mr. Paul's simultaneous examination resolution, and that they were determined not to be caught napping a second time. There is little doubt that if members on the Liberal side had not been subjected to an immense amount of pressure from the religious communities the Ministerial majority would have been even larger than it was. One Gladstonian, who felt obliged to vote with Mr. Webb, said to a friend of mine directly after the division : "If you think I am sorry Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried, you are very much mistaken." This is not the first time this has been said. Really for the protection of members of Parliament we shall, if this sort of thing continues, be compelled to adopt secret voting in as well as for the House of Commons. The discussion ran out the allotted three hours. After Mr. Webb and Sir Joseph Pease had had their say, Mr. Gladstone made his statesmanlike speech. Then came Mr. Curzon, full of admiration for the way in which the Leader of the House had pulverised the enthusiasts. Sir George Chesney, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Naoroji all rose together. The Speaker called upon the former first, and Mr. Naoroji second. Sir R. Temple was, therefore shut out, and there was only time for Sir J. Fergusson to add a few words as to the desirability of sending the Commission to investigate the subject on the spot. The minority consisted of Gladstonians and Nationalists with here and there a stray Conservative or two like Colonels Cotton-Jodrell, Mr. Dane, the Ulster Loyalist, and Sir Mark Stewart. The intention of the Government that the commission or a part of it shall hold the inquiry in India is generally approved. Twelve to fifteen is said to be the probable number of Commissioners, not too many for the purpose.

Mr. Labouchere, possessing a paternal interest in the Deccan Mining Inquiry, which attracted so much attention a few years ago, does not seem to be pleased at the news of Sirdar Diler Jung's rehabilitation. The other evening the member for *Truth* asked the Under-Secretary whether the Sirdar, or, as Mr. Labouchere called him, Abdul Huk, whose acts in regard to the Deccan Mining Company were examined into and reported upon by a Committee of the House of Commons in the last Parliament, had received a deed affirming that his honour and good faith had been fully established, and that the deed had received the approval of the Government of India ; and whether the Secretary of State had sanctioned this affirmation after reading the evidence submitted to the Committee and its report in regard to the transactions of Abdul Huk in respect to the Deccan Mining Company. Mr. Russell replied that the Secretary of State had received no information on the subject, but would cause inquiries to be made from the Government of India.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have ruled that officers of Imperial Departments serving in India should invariably pay an official visit to the General Officer Commanding the District or Station they may proceed to on duty and state the nature of the duty upon which they are employed.

IT is reported that the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, which was brought on to the Bombay Establishment last December as an extra battalion from Agra, will be withdrawn from Deesa next cold weather and removed to Poona. It is further said that the Bombay Establishment will be reduced by one battalion, and that the Indian reliefs from home will be reduced by one battalion in consequence.

PENDING the receipt of instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided not to allow working pay for moving heavy ordnance, &c., to men of the garrison artillery in India in receipt of the new rates of pay. An India Army Circular will shortly be issued fixing the rates of working pay to officers and men of the Royal Artillery when employed in moving heavy ordnance, &c.

SOME doubts having been expressed on the subject of the exemption from income-tax of horse allowance included in the pay and allowances of Ordnance officers, and the question having been referred, the Government of India have decided that the present practice shall continue, and that those Ordnance officers who certify that they keep up bona fide chargers shall be exempted from income-tax on the horse allowance included in their staff salaries.

LOSS OF THE S. S. DON JUAN.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

TELEGRAPHIC advices received in Hongkong on July 6 state that the well-known Spanish steamer Don Juan has been lost by fire. The vessel left Hongkong on Thursday, 29th June, for Amoy and Manila. At Amoy a large number of Chinese passengers embarked for Manila, and out of some 250 people who were on boar only 29 have been saved. The cargo has been totally destroyed. There are no further details of the sad disaster. It is stated that the steamer had 2,000 cases of kerosene on deck. The Don Juan was a vessel of 645 tons and was commanded by Capt. Beltram. Her officers and crew numbered about forty.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Peshawar, Captain J. F. Jephson, with the English mails of the 7th inst., arrived in Bombay Harbour at 5 p.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Aviet and two infants	Mr J Johnson
Mr, Mrs and Miss Bell	Mr J C P Maynard
Mr and Mrs J C Dent and two children	Mr Wm Neston
Mr H Fenton	Major and Mrs Pennington
Mrs J Hammond	Mr H T Slade
Mr W Howard	Mr T Watson
	Mr T Hosking

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr P M Allen	Capt W Robertson
Lieut-Col E B Anderson	Mr J Sanders
Lieut-Col F Barrow	Mr C R Scott
Mr and Mrs W R Bright	Mr Smith
Mr G H Gregory	Brig-Surg Warburton
Mr E Hall	Mr St C Achdall
Lieut A B Longden	Capt F B Deane
Mr H T Peter	Mr J Hamilton

FROM ISMALIA.—Mr Gresham.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE COURT.

THE marriage of the Duke of York with Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was solemnized yesterday in the chapel of St. James's Palace. Enormous crowds assembled in the streets to witness the procession to the chapel and also to Liverpool-street Station, whence the Royal couple proceeded to Sandringham.

The Queen arrived in London on Wednesday, and was present in the afternoon at a garden party which was given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

A State Performance at the Opera was given on Tuesday by command of the Queen. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York and Princess May, the King and Queen of Denmark, and the Cesarewitch.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lord on Friday Lord Camperdown initiated a discussion as to the view of the Government in respect of Scottish Home Rule, and Lords Kimberley and Rosebery confined themselves to a declaration that the Government had formulated no policy in respect to that question. On Monday a short discussion arose on the subject of Home charges extracted from the finances of India, and a return that was moved for was agreed to. On Tuesday, in answer to the Archbishop of Canterbury Lord Rosebery said two of the condemned Christians in Asia Minor had been pardoned, and the British Government would use all its efforts to assist the other prisoners who had not had a fair trial.

In the House of Commons on Friday afternoon the discussion of the proposed amendments to the closure propositions of the Government in respect of the Irish Home Rule Bill was taken, and all the amendments being negatived, Mr. Gladstone's resolution was carried by a majority of 32. In the evening a debate on the Opium Traffic in India occupied some hours, and a proposal by Mr. Gladstone for a Royal Commission was carried by a majority of 79. On Monday the discussion of proposed amendments to Clause 5 of the Home Rule Bill was resumed, but none were carried, although that which related to the powers of the Lord Lieutenant was defeated only by a majority of 27 votes. On Tuesday some time was occupied with personal explanations by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Harrington in reply to previous statements by Mr. J. Chamberlain, who maintained his own accuracy. A letter from Mr. Conybeare, M.P., published in a newspaper, impugning the conduct of the Speaker, was brought under notice of the House, but that right hon. gentleman, relying upon the knowledge of his actions by the House, deprecated any further notice of the incident. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. A. J. Balfour, amid loud cheers, assured the Speaker of the perfect confidence of the House. The discussion of amendments to Clause 5 of the Home Rule Bill was then resumed. Wednesday's sitting was again devoted to the discussion of amendments, but the clause was not disposed of.

POLITICAL.

Speaking at a Unionist demonstration at Stockport on Saturday, Mr. Balfour commented strongly on the conduct of the Government in yielding to the demands of their Irish masters, and imposing a gag on discussion of a Bill which vitally affected the interests of the whole Empire.

In a speech on Wednesday at Carlisle Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., said that Mr. Gladstone, despairing of getting the Home Rule Bill through the House of Cominons by fair means, had now resorted to foul means, and had determined to muzzle the Oppposition.

Mr. Gladstone, in a lettler, which was read on Wednesday at a meeting in his constituency, spoke hopefully of the prospects of the Home Rule Bill and of other important measures, which he expects to see passed before the end of the year.

After an interval of several years, the members of the Cobden Club gave a dinner at Greenwich on Saturday evening. Lord Playfair presided, and in his speech he expressed an opinion that Australia would have to modify her commercial system, and he declared that the object of the club was to bring about free trade with the whole world.

IRELAND.

At a meeting of the National League held in Dublin on Tuesday, sanguine views were expressed as to the chances of the Independent or Parnellite party at the next election ; and one speaker said he believed that Ireland would eventually get Home Rule through the Tory party.

The Cork Municipal Council decided on Monday to present to the Lord Lieutenant an address demanding the realise of the imprisoned dynamiters, the removal of the extra police, and the reinstatement of the evicted tenants. A proposal that the address should contain the "usual loyal references" was not accepted. On Tuesday the Lord Lieutenant arrived at Cork and received the address without objection.

GENERAL.

The despatches forwarded by Rear-Admiral Markham to the Admiralty respecting the sinking of her Majesty's ship Victoria reached London on Sunday. Rear-Admiral Markham encloses with his own despatch reports drawn up by Captain Bourke, Flag Lieutenant Lord Gillford, and Lieutenant Heath, of the Victoria, who give authentic details of the catastrophe and of the steps which were taken after the collision had occurred.

The Lieutenancy of the Tower of London, from which General Sir George Higginson has retired, has been granted to Lieutenant-General Rowlands, V.C.

A private conference was held in London, on Friday, to consider a proposal made by coal-owners in the districts included in the Miners' Federation that wages should be reduced by 25 per cent. Both the owners and the men were represented. No decision was arrived at.

A fatal railway accident occurred late on Saturday night at Poulton-in-the-Fylde, near Blackpool. A train ran off the line at a point where there is sharp curve, and three passenger carriages were wrecked. The engine-driver and two other persons were killed, while a number received injuries, more or less severe.

At the regatta of the Royal Northern Yacht Club on Saturday, the Prince of Wales' Britannia won the principal match, beating Satanita, Valkyrie, and her other competitors.

The Cambridge University cricketers defeated Oxford University on Tuesday by 266 runs. Surrey beat Sussex by seven wickets. The Australians defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 71 runs.

The Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury on Tuesday discussed a report of a joint committee recommending that Sunday opening of museums, libraries, &c., should be allowed under certain conditions. In consequence of the opposition offered to this proposal, the further consideration of the subject was postponed. The Lower House passed a resolution on the subject of religious education in Board schools, which subject was also discussed by the members of the House of Laymen.

At the Combs Colliery, near Dewsbury, on Tuesday, an explosion, occured about noon, through which, it is feared, about 140 men and boys—the entire day shift—have lost their lives. Attempts to penetrate to the part of the mine where most of them were working have so far been unsuccessful. No explanation of the cause of the explosion has been suggested.

At the County of London Sessions a true bill was returned by the grand jury on Tuesday in the case of Mr. Deasy, M.P., against whom a charge of indecent assault is preferred.

The Royal Geographical Society held a special meeting on Monday to consider the proposal that women should be elected Fellows of the Society. The proposition was eventually rejected by a majority of 14 votes, in an assembly of 330 members. In the evening Lord Dunmore read to the society an interesting paper on his journeys in the Pamirs and in Central Asia.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut-Col. W. Ward, Mad. Ret. ; Mr. J. Elphinstone, late Bo. C.S. ; Major-Gen. J. H. Drummond, Bo. S.C. ; Lord Decies ; Hon. E. Gifford ; M. Guy de Maupassant.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY AMENDMENT

EFFECTS IN CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

THE *North China Mail* of July 6, says :—The silver crisis has naturally been the great topic of conversation in Hongkong during the week. When the news of the closing of the Indian Mints to the coinage of free silver was received the prevalent feeling among merchants, and more especially among those engaged in Indian trade was one of panic. The feeling now is a little more hopeful, however. A communication on the coinage question, signed by the leading members of the mercantile community has been despatched to H. E. the Viceroy of India. The trade between India and the colony has, of course, been completely paralysed by the protection of the rupee and the consequent fall in the value of the Mexican dollar.

The Hongkong *Daily Press* of the 28th June thus describes how the Indian Mint closure affected that port :—

It is absolutely impossible to obtain quotations for remittances to India through the Banks and trade in that direction is completely paralysed. So far as trade with gold-using countries is concerned the injury will be only temporary ; the trade has long had to be carried on under the disadvantage of a fluctuating medium of exchange, and it will adapt itself to the present fall as it has to past ones ; but in the case of the Indian trade the injury will be permanent in so far that the advantage of a stable exchange which has hitherto been enjoyed will be lost. Under the new conditions business will no doubt go on after a fashion, but the rapid growth in the Bombay yarn trade will be checked, and, if it holds its own it will do well. Japan, unless she adopts a gold standard, is destined to become the great purveyor for the Far East in the manufacturing line, and she will soon outstrip India in the yarn trade since that country has now handicapped herself with an artificially appreciated currency.

EFFECT ON THE BROKEN HILL MINES.

The local directors in Melbourne of the British Broken Hill Proprietary Company, at a special meeting on the 30th ultimo says the *Melbourne Argus* had under discussion the silver question and its out look for the future in view of the important recent developements in London consequent upon the decision of the India Council to abolish the free coinage of silver and the anticipated decision of the United States to repeal the Sherman silver law. The sudden drop in price of silver to 2s. 11d. per oz. was regarded seriously, and on receipt yesterday morning of a cable from London, where the head office of the company is situate, announcing that the price had gone down to 2s. 7½d., the local directors recognised that it would be necessary to suspend operations on their property at Broken Hill for the time being. In this decision they were confirmed by the receipt of a second cable during the day announcing that the price had further fallen to the low figure of 2s. 6d. per ounce, and accordingly instructions have been issued by the directors to run down the furnaces and concentrating plant and discontinue the raising of ore for the present. This means that some 250 men in the employ of the company at Broken Hill are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Dickenson, secretary to the directors, was seen last night by a representative of this journal. He stated that, as the mine could not under present conditions be worked at a profit with the metal only fetching 2s. 6d. per ounce, the directors felt obliged to order operations to cease until it could be ascertained whether the price would recover or still further recede. As to how long the mine will be idle, Mr. Dickenson says no one can tell at present, as that entirely depends upon the price of the metal. The fall in the price is a rapid one, and Mr. Dickenson is inclined to the belief that there is bound to be a recovery, though when it is impossible to say, and whether it will recover to the extent of its former price, is a matter of pure conjecture. He also states that at this distance from London, where the whole of the silver business is carried on, it is impossible to tell what will be the next development, though it is beyond doubt the India Council's bills now on the market have had a disastrous effect upon the price of the metal. Mr. Dickenson adds :—"So far none of the other Broken Hill mines have decided to stop work. Indeed, they have not had time. These are simply panic prices, and in all large concerns, like the Broken Hill Proprietary and other mines on the same field, they are obliged to wait developments before they can decide as to their future policy. The directors of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company held their ordinary weekly meeting to-day, and are now awaiting further cable news before deciding to do anything that may materially affect the mine. At the present time there are some 7500 men engaged by the Broken Hill Companies, of whom 3000 are in the employ of the Proprietary Company, exclusive of those engaged, by contractors. The wages paid to the Proprietary Company's men amount to £300,000 a year, in addition to which £100,000 is paid under mining contracts in which men are employed, and £70,000 represents the wages of the men employed in quarrying or open cutting work. As to the British Proprietary Company, we have only just been paying our way, and have never paid a dividend yet. The fall in the price will have the effect of shutting up many of the American mines which were brought into existence by the Sherman act, and one effect of that may be that the price will again be steadied. Of course wages are an important item in any concern, and if the price keeps low or goes lower that may possibly mean some innovations at Broken Hill. It looks as if England is fighting America, and it also seems probable that the 'bears' are at work at Home. One thing, however, should not be lost sight of, and that is that it is impossible to say whether very many sales of silver have been made in London at the latest quotation, or whether the 2s. 6d. price is a merely nominal one, with no sales effected."

THE EFFECT ON INDIAN YARNS.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co's. Cotton circular dated Hongkong July 6 is thus summarised :—Whatever transactions transpired during the past fortnight transpired only on the first few days of the period when the Indian Currency question was still in a general measure *in nubibus*. But as soon as definite information arrived of the Bombay and Calcutta mints being closed to the coinage of silver, a serious drop of about 40 Rs. took place in exchange, and the disorganization of trade that was anticipated followed in its trail. It was at its highest when silver was quoted at 30½d., sterling at 2s. 4½d., Council bills allotted at 1s. 3 7-8d., and rates on India could not be quoted. Rates since have rallied to some extent, and the closure of the principal silver mines in America and the contemplated protection of the Dollar by the Mexican Government might have played an important part therein, but the restoration of former equivalents depends very much upon the treatment that this Indian question of the very first importance will receive in Parliament when Lord Herschell's report will be placed before it, as also upon the treatment the silver question will receive in the United States Congress called for in August under urgency. And the urgency may mean that the Government of India have forestalled the United States Government by their present action, and that the potentiality of counter-measures may hardly be gainsaid by even the greatest opponents of the Silver party in the States under the present phase of the question, and even as regards England it may be said that the one fell sweep by which the disrupture of the entire export trade of India has been brought about may possibly be availed of by the gathering forces of the Unionists to invest it with the importance of a Ministeral Question. Turn that as it may, the market here has been at a standstill since the disturbance, and though there has been a rise in rates of about $3 to $4, even that has been too insufficient and insignificant to find any acceptance, and a much higher level is sought for.

Sales total 2,800 bales, comprising about

1,350 bales of No. 20 sold at $73 to $81
400 „ „ 16 „ $70 to $76 and $79
300 „ „ 12 „ $63 to $70 and $76
750 „ „ 10 „ $61 to $70 and $76

leaving with limited arrivals stocks the same as last reported, viz., about 40,000 bales.

In Shanghai, the same causes prevailing, the market has been latterly at a standstill as here. Only about 3,700 bales were bargained for during the first period of the fortnight, leaving stocks at 15,000 bales.

Japan is under the same predicament as regards both Cotton and Yarn, and present conditions have not permitted of any transactions.

FROM Jhelum comes news of serious loss of life, cattle and property. The railway line has been breached in a dozen places, and the mails cannot be passed for at least another twelve hours. All goods traffic has been suspended. The tonga service to Murree has also been suspended, owing to the swollen condition of the streams and the breaks on the road.

THE winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Medals for Volunteers during the season 1892-93 are :—Presidency Medal : Volunteer T. Wilson, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. 92 points. Provincial Medals : Bengal : Captain Dale, East Indian Railway Volunteers Corps, 91. N.-W. P. and Oudh : Corporal Brien, Agra Volunteer Corps, 86. Assam : Trooper Naish, Assam Valley Mounted Rifles, 83. Punjab : Volunteer McDonald 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 89. Hyderabad and Central Provinces : Sergeant J. E. Lee, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle corps 76.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CALCUTTA firm is said to have asked for a concession for the construction of a line from Delhi to Bhatinda and Bhawalpur in connection with the chord line from Rohri to Kotri. This clashes with the proposed scheme of the Syndicate which is negociating under the auspices of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., for a broad gauge connection from Bombay to Karachi and Quetta. Mr. Prestage, formerly Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, is now in Simla in connection with the proposed construction of several feeder lines, among the number being lines from Cuttack to Puri and from Sultanpur to Bogra.

ON Wednesday evening at Bareilly the Bishop of Lucknow gave an excellent and stirring address to men, on the subject of Purity. There was a very fair gathering of men of the garrison, who listened with marked attention to the Bishop's address. His Lordship appealed to his hearers to do their utmost for the cause of purity, for the sake of themselves, their comrades, the army in general, and the children of the future. Towards the conclusion of the meeting, several men, being invited to do so, came forward and signed cards pledging themselves to endeavour to promote the cause of purity.

THE Commissionership of Lahore, vacant by Mr. Ogilvie's appointment to officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, would in ordinary course have gone to Colonel Hutchinson or Mr. Ibbetson but as both these officers are employed on special duty, Mr. Maconachie, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur, will hold the Division until relieved by one or the other.

WE have not yet heard which regiment of Madras Infantry is to be selected for conversion into a seventh Burma battalion; but the new regiment probably will be formed by taking half of the Mandalay military police battalion, now 1,3000 strong, and inviting volunteers from the other police battalions in Upper Burma. Sikhs and Punjabis will principally be selected.

THE railway which has done best in the past quarter of the current year is the Southern Mahratta. It has an increase of five-and-a-half lakhs on its main line, and of over one lakh on the Mysore section. The North-Western has improved by four lakbs; the Madras Railway by nearly two-and-three-quarters; the Eastern Bengal and South Indian by about two lakhs each. The Rajputana-Malwa and the Bombay-Baroda are not quite up to last year's earnings for the quarter, and the Bengal-Nagpur line is also somewhat under.

HITHERTO trains have not run at night on the Bezwada-Godavery section of the East Coast Railway, but the Consulting Engineer, has now given it as his opinion that the section is fit for the running of night trains, but states the running speed should be restricted to ten miles an hour, owing to the cattle breeding tracts through which the railway passes being unfenced. The sanction of the Government of India for the introduction of a night-service has been applied for.

CAPTAIN POWELL, Commanding at Chilas, has forwarded a most interesting report of the route from the Indus to the southern base of the Babusar Pass. The report confirms the information we published a short time ago that on the northern side only a small section needs improving to make the road passable for mules. Captain Powell has applied for a party of Sappers from Gilgit to do the work, which he calculates could be finished in a month.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE leaves Naini Tal for the plains on Thursday, the 3rd August, reaching Aligarh early on Friday morning, and staying at that place over Saturday. On Sunday he travels on to Etawah, stopping Monday there, and arriving at Allahabad by the mail-train on Tuesday, the 8th. On Thursday His Honour leaves for Ballia, where he makes a two days' halt, leaving for Azamgarh on the Sunday and remaining at that station over Monday and Tuesday. From Azamgarh the Lieutenant-Governor goes to Lucknow, where he arrives on the morning of the 17th, leaving again the following evening for the Naini Tal.

A RANGOON paper tells the following story which may or may not be true. A Melbourne bank clerk borrowed £2,000 from the bank wherewith to make his fortune on the Turf, but did not communicate the fact to the manager or directors, as he intended (they all do) shortly to replace the amount. He, of course, lost it all. To win it back he embezzled another £2,000, and lost this also. Thinking matters were now serious, he went and stated the case to the family solicitor, a respectable, fatherly old gentleman of unimpeachable integrity. After a proper amount of good advice, the solicitor asked the bank clerk whether there was any more money on which he could lay his hands. The clerk replied that he could get another £6,000 and not be found out for ten days. 'Get it, then, and bring it to me this afternoon, said the solicitor. The clerk accordingly brought the money to the solicitor. The solicitor counted out £1,000, 'There, that's for you,' he said, handing it to the clerk. Then he counted out another £1,000. 'That's for me,' he said. Then he wrote to the Chairman of the Directors, stating that the clerk had embezzled £10,000, that his family desired to avoid a prosecution, and that the heads of the family had held a meeting, at which they had managed to subscribe £4,000—the utmost they could raise. The bank might either take this amount and let the matter drop, or they might prosecute the clerk and get nothing. The Directors decided to take the £4,000.

NO exact returns exist of the Portuguese silver coins in circulation in British India. The whole amount originally coined was only twenty-two lakhs, and this was twenty years ago. A good deal of this amount must be in Portuguese India; five lakhs at the outside may be put as circulating in Bombay and the adjacent dirtricts. The Government of India did not advertise that the coin had ceased to be legal tender when the Convention came to an end in February last year, because the amount was so small. But the conditions of the case changed on June 26th, and it became necessary to prevent the circulation of a coin which might have been counterfeited with good silver in Goa and passed over the frontier in British India.

THE Committee of the "Honour and Glory" match have, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, prepared and issued the conditions of this year's contest. It is to be fired simultaneously all over India on September 15th by teams of ten as before; but there are some important alterations in the conditions. Sighting shots as such are abolished, but out of the nine shots at each of the three distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards, the last seven shots only of each competitor at each distance are to count towards the winning score. No blowing off shots are to be permitted, and positions are strictly limited and defined. There is little doubt that the changes will be received with much satisfaction and the match be more popular than ever.

THE latest maps of Upper Burma observes a contemporary will puzzle those who had grown accustomed to the old transliteration of Burman names of towns and villages. The Hunterian system cannot be applied, so an attempt is made to spell exactly according to the strict letter of the local language. But who could possibly recognise Thibaw, a historical name now, in Hsi Paw, or Theinni in Hsinwi? Other instances could be quoted in which familiar names have been so completely disguised that they are past all recognition. Has the same system been adopted in the route books and in all official documents? We are quite sure it has not, and the last Police Administration Report will prove this. There should he consistency, at any rate, in spelling proper names, or confusion will inevitably ensue. The Government of India have ruled that Lucknow is not to be turned into Laknau or Cawnpore into Kanpur, and it should set its face against such outlandish names as Hsi Paw and Hsinwi

THE South Indian Railway trafic receipts for the week ending 24th June were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 80,857-13-0, and for goods, etc., Rs. 82,705-13-3, making altogether Rs. 1,63,563-10-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 156-13-2. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,43,512-9-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 129-12-2.

POONA SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 22.

THE cricket match, which terminated to-day, between the Gymkhana and the Young Men's Cricket Club, excited a large amount of interest, both European and Native, and large crowds assembled round the field to watch the fortunes of the respective teams. The Young Men's Cricket Club is composed of Brahmins, mostly belonging to the best families in the community, and they brought on the field the reputation of having beaten the Local Poona XI. who played the gymkhana recently by nearly an innings. Dr. Trask having won the toss elected that his team should bat first, and though they made 187 runs in the first innings they had all their work cut out as the Hindus fielded extremely well, and if the bowling was not everything that could be desired from a scientific point of view, it was enough to give considerable trouble. Mr. Wilkins who played very carefully made 41 before he was caught out in a most difficult catch by Modak. Major von Donop who played boldly and well, carried his bat out for 47. When the Y. M. C. C. went in for their first innings it was soon seen that their batting would not serve them in very good stead, the first three wickets falling for 20 runs, and the whole team being dismissed for 86 runs. The same team went in for their second innings and had complied 61 for the loss of three wickets, when failing light caused the game to be given over for the day.

This morning play was resumed shortly after 11, and the Hindu team seemed to have taken "heart o'grace" for they played with considerable vigour, and managed to pull together 162 before the last of their team Devikar was able to carry out his bat for a well-earned 29, he having batted prettily and cleanly throughout. The top score man was Modak who won golden opinions as a plucky and safe catcher.

The last innings of the Gymkhana aroused considerable excitement when four of their members, three of them most reliable men, received their *congé* for 20 runs. Lieuts. Farmer and Oakshott soon put matters straight, and reached the required total, leaving four to bat. H. E. Lord Harris came over on Friday, and spent some time intently watching the game, and in the evening Lady Harris was present for a short while. Feeling ran very high among the public who cheered, in season and out of season, the native players, in a deafening manner. If a Gymkhana man made a successful four the silence of the tomb prevailed, but a solitary unit from the Hindu team was greeted with deafening applause, and the deadly respectable plaudits of the Gymkhana sounded feeble in the extreme beside the boisterous hilarity of the other side.

The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Surg.-Capt Trask, b Desai	8	c Modak, b Desai	4
Lieut Farmer, l-b-w, b Desai	7	not out	14
Mr A D Wilkins, c Modak, b Desai	41	b Bhide	4
Capt G B Smith, b Desai	9	b Desai	4
Lieut Oakshott, b Desai	5	not out	20
Capt Stockdale, b Vaidya	0	b Desai	0
Major Von Donop, not out	47	c Date, b Desai	8
Lieutenant Henderson, l-b-w, b Desai	18	Did not bat.	
Lieut Newnham, b Desai	22		
Lieut Deas, b Bhide	11		
Surg-Capt Sutton, b Desai	9		
Extras	10	Extras	9
Total	187	Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sir Desai	163	82	5	8	48	25	2	4
Anna Purandhare	80	45	2	0	10	4	0	0
Vaidya	60	32	1	1				
Paranjpe	5	6	0	0				
Bhide	25	12	1	1	35	25	0	1

YOUNG MEN'S CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Divekar, c Trask, b Stockdale	0	not out	29
Mr Sakalkar, b Sutton	11	run out	8
Mr Bhide, b Stockdale	10	c Substitute, b Sutton	25
Mr Modak, b Stockdale	5	b Sutton	53
Mr Bapat, st Oakshott, b Stockdale	7	c Stockdale, b Sutton.	0
Mr Paranjpe, c Trask, b Sutton	7	c Oakshott, b Deas	6
Mr Date, b Stockdale	8	c Newnham, b Wilkins	17
Sir Desai, b Stockdale	11	b Deas	0
Mr Anna Purandhare, b Sutton	3	c Stockdale, b Wilkins	2
Mr Vaidya, not out	14	c Von Donop, b Deas.	19
Mr Abbasaheb Purandhare, b Deas	0	c Wilkins, b Deas	0
Extras	10	Extras	3
Total	86	Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Stockdale	105	36	7	6
Surg-Capt Sutton	100	39	8	3
Lieut Deas	2	1	0	1

2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Deas	78	43	2	4
Dr Trask	15	12	1	0
Mr Wilkins	60	45	0	2
Capt Stockdale	65	30	3	0
Dr Sutton	55	28	2	3
Major Von Donop	10	1	1	0

The Gymkhana of the 2nd Bombay Lancers gave a most enjoyable entertainment to their friends on the race-course, near the cavalry lines, at Ghorpuri, this evening. The day had been beautiful throughout, though a trifle warner than usual, and the prospect of a lovely evening brought together a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the *elite* of the station. H. E. Lord Harris, accompanied by Lady Harris drove down four-in-hand in the Government House break, Captain Fowle being in attendance. An extremely pretty grand-stand had been erected for the occasion, the arrangement of the flags and lances with their colours flying producing a most artistic effect. The Band of the K. O. Y. L. L. played for the quadrille and musical ride.

The 1st event was tilting in pairs, lady and gentleman—the lady to take two rings the gentleman one peg. There were a goodly number of entries for this, and the successful competitors were:—

1 Miss Hutchinson and Captain Brunker; 2 Mrs. Budgen and Captain Gabb. Considerable fun was caused by Mr. Reggie Bond appearing in ladies' costume, and riding with Mr. Badcock in the competition.

The second event was a musical ride by troopers of the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The team consisted of eight pairs of bays and eight pairs of chestnuts, headed by native officers. This was the finest sight on the ground; the wonderful skill with which the horses were handled; the charming effect produced by the various manœuvres won for the performers rounds of well-merited applause.

The third event was a polo call competition, and consisted in picking up three polo balls off sticks and two off tables at full gallop. Mr. Griffith and Mr. Loring were the successful competitors.

The fourth event, quadrilles on horseback, by eight mounted couples, lady and gentleman, also gained some applause.

The egg and spoon race on horseback for ladies was won by Miss Hutchinson and Miss Mackenzie.

The last portion of the programme was performed in an adjoining compound. It was entitled the Moorish Maiden and was in reality a musical farce, performed in the open-air. The knight in tin armour on a horse presented an exceedingly comic spectacle, and the incidents of the piece, if it may be called so, were all sufficiently laughable to an appreciative good-humoured throng who dispersed expressing themselves well satisfied with a pleasant evening's amusement.

THE *Hupao* says that terrible accounts of the distress prevailing in Shansi, on account of the famine in that province, have been brought to Ningpo by a man who arrived there on the 10th instant in the s. s. *Pekin*. The man in question had with him two girls, aged respectively 16 and 17 years, whom he had said he had bought at Chang Kakao, Shansi, for 10 strings of copper cash each. The people of the distressed province are dying in thousands. The flesh of the arms and thighs of the poor wretches who sink down with exhaustion are frequently cut off by those who have still the strength to do so, and eaten.

THE Executive Committee of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association having very carefully considered the results of the voting on the circular regarding the retention or abolition of local meeting and other points, have come to the followins conclusions, which are being laid before the Councg for sanction:—(1) That to meet the wishes of a strong minority the local meetings shall again be held this year tentatively: (2) that the local meetings shall be much cut down and the number of matches and entrance fees reduced by at least one-third. Further, that every endeavour shall be made throughout to meet the suggestions that have been put forward and the wishes of the majority of voters: (3) that the number of regimental team matches shall be 8, as heretofore: (4) that competitors need not qualify in local meetings to shoot at Meerut, but that regiments and corps may send anyone and any number they please, provided there be accommodation: (5) that the Association will pay the Railway fares of 10 competitors from any regiment or corps which hold the local meeting to the Central Meeting: (6) that the preparation of programmes be proceeded with at once. Forty-eight regiments voted for keeping the local meetings, and 72 for their abolition. The volunteer battalions favoured keeping them by 12 to 3.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* MARINE BATTALION

THE return cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Marine Battalion was played on Saturday afternoon. The weather was splendid and the ground was in good condition, the showers in the morning having no bad effect upon it. The Marine Battalion could not obtain the services of Captain Carnegy, who was prevented by illness from taking part in the match. The Gymkhana were not fully represented. Mr. Gould winning the toss selected to bat, and the first two to face the Marine Battalion bowlers were Messrs. Gould and Troup. The former was caught by Mr. Scott, off Khanmehter, early in the game, and the latter was one of those three who scored double figures. Mr. Cave carried his bat for 18, and was also not out in the second innings, and scored 41 runs when time was called. Of the other two who entered into double figures, Mr. Troup knocked up 12 and Mr. Brooks 10. The first innings of the Gymkhana ended in a total of 64.

The Marine Battalion then tried their luck, but Mr. Sinclair's bowling proved too good for them. No less than half-a-dozen of them were dismissed with ducks; and the only batsman who could play at all against the bowling was Lieutenant Creagh, who scored 14, nearly half the total score. The next score was Sherkhau's 7, and the whole of them were disposed of for a total of 31; thus leaving the Gymkhana to win by 34.

The Gymkhana, in their second innings, knocked up a beautiful 77 for three wickets, out of which total Mr. Cave's was 41, not out. Major Tylden who was dismissed with a zero in the first innings scored 13 in the second innings. Mr. Sinclair's bowling analysis was seven wickets for six runs.

The scores are:—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A P Gould, c Forjett, b Khanmeter	3	did not bat.	
H R Troup, c Scott, b Shaik Ebrahim	12	c Khanmeter, b Luknak	9
Major Tylden, c Khanmeter, b Shaik Ebrahim	0	st Kalnak, b Sherkhan	13
G E Cave, not out	18	not out	41
J C Brooks, c Khanmeter, b Shaik Ebrahim	10	Did not bat.	
H Clark, c Khanmeter, b Shaik Ebrahim	3		
McCausland, c Ebrahim, b Khanmeter	0		
C P Major, c Ebrahim, b Khanmeter	2		
R Sinclair, c Sonmeter, b Khanmeter	5		
W C Symes, c Scott, b Sonnak	5		
P R Wilson, c Kalnak, b Ebbrahim	2	run out	2
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total	64	Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Shaik Ebrahim	95	31	7	5
Khanmeter	95	29	7	4
Sonnak	4	0	1	1

MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.

Khanmeter, c Sinclair, b Troup	1
Gonnak, run out	0
Shaik Ebrahim, b Sinclair	0
Lieut Creagh, b Sinclair	14
Sherkhan, c and b Sinclair	7
Scott, b Sinclair	0
Sonmeter, c Tylden, b Sinclair	2
Lieut-Col Forjett, not out	0
Kalnak, b Sinclair	2
Sonnak, b Sinclair	0
Luknak, c and b H Clark	0
Extras	5
Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Troup	50	19	4	1
Sinclair	60	6	8	7
H Clark	12	1	1	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

A match between the above teams was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Saturday last, and ended in a win for the home team by 26 runs. The Parsees having won the toss sent in Messrs. P. D. Kanga and P. M. Dalal to face the bowling of Beaumont and Burjorjee. Runs came slowly but steadily, and the score had risen to 21 when Dalal was bowled by Beaumont. D. D. Kanga then came in, and the score continued to rise but very slowly, and when another 17 runs had been added D. D. Kanga was caught in the slips. P. D. Kanga was then joined by R. E. Mody, when the latter had made 4 he gave a chance in the slips which was not taken. After this he hit out feely, and runs came quickly. With the score at 61 P. D. Kanga was smartly stumped by Mitchel for a well-played 24. Mody continuing played well and freely, and had scored 34 when he was bowled by Burjorjee. The remaining batsmen were unable to do much, and the innings closed for 101. The R. I. M. commenced their innings with Messrs. Holland and Wilson, the bowlers being E. N. Daver and R. E. Mody. The first two wickets fell for 8 runs. J. Bharucha and Willock then got together and carried the score to 33, when Willock was bowled by Powalla by a ball which hit him on his shoulder, and then fell on the wicket. Vines then joined Bharucha and the score was carried to 57, when Bharucha succumbed to a splendid catch by Daver in the long field right amongst the flower-pots in the pavillion. The remaining batsmen failed to make anything of a stand, and the innings closed for 75. The following is the full score:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

P D Kanga, st Mitchell, b Burjorjee	24
P M Dalal, b Beaumont	12
D D Kanga, c Locke, b Burjorjee	13
R E Mody, b Burjorjee	34
D F Dubash, c Bharucha, b Burjorjee	4
E N Daver, c Mitchell, b Beaumont	3
D D Powvalla, c Locke, b Burjorjee	0
D F Banker, not out	2
D N Guzdar, c Vines, b Bharucha	7
D M Dustoor, c Wilson b, Burjorjee	0
R F Malabarwalla, c and b Bharucha	0
Extras	2
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lieut Beaumont	100	46	4	2
Burjorjee	105	52	3	6
J Bharucha	7	1	0	2

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.

Capt Holland, b Mody	4
Lieut Wilson, b Daver	4
Mr J Bharucha, c Daver, b Mody	17
Sub-Lieut Willock, b Powalla	6
Sub-Lieut Vines, b Mody	17
Mr Burjorji, c Powalla, b Mody	9
Lieut Mitchell, c Powalla, b Daver	4
Lieut Beaumont, c D D Kanga, b Mody	0
Sub-Lieut Locke, b Dubash	2
Lieut Hewett, not out	3
Sub-Lieut Boyle, c Dalal, b Dubash	0
Extras	9
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E N Daver	55	22	2	2
R E Mody	95	28	6	5
D D Powalla	40	16	4	1
D F Dubash	5	0	1	2

R E Mody bowled 1 Non-ball.

THE Bezwada-Godavary section of the East Coast Railway was lately inspected by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. The important feature of the inspection consisted in the testing of two girder bridges, namely, Yerakalwa, between Gannavaram and Mustabad and Pinnal Kalwa, between Mustabad and Bezwada. The former consists of two openings of 60' spanned by plate girders and one opening of 100' spanned by Warren girders, and the latter is made up of four openings of 60' spanned by plate girders. Sanction for the opening of these bridges to passenger traffic has been applied for.

News has reached Tientsin of a disturbance having occurred at or near Jih Ho, outside the great wall. Particulars are not to hand, but the fact that soldiers are being sent there in considerable force, indicates that the rumour is not without some foundation. The disturbance, it is stated has somewhat the appearance of a rising of the Mongols in retaliation, and to avenge themselves upon those at whose hands so many of their brethren were slaughtered in the rising that occurred a year ago last winter, in that same general section of country. Probably (writes the correspondent of a north China paper) it cannot amount to much now, but it shows a state of feeling, the existence of which protends danger more than at first thought might appear. It may mean the widening of a tribal, if not a racial separation which will be very difficult to reunite.

THE Franco-Siamese difficulty has an interest for India which *Pioneer* thinks, cannot long be overlooked. The French claim the right to annex all the territory east of the Mekong River as far north apparently as they choose to go. Now quite recently the British Government in delimiting the dependencies of Upper Burma made over Kiang Tung to Siam. This State extends east of the Mekong, and the French, if consistent, will claim that part which lies on the left bank of the river. They are addmitted aiming at Luang Prabang which is south-east of Kiang Tung, and if their aggressive action continues, Siam must needs appeal to Great Britain for protection. The position is already almost in an acute stage, and we may any day hear of serious complications arising out of the French advance up the Mekong Valley.

THE TROUBLE IN SIAM.

BANGKOK, June 28.

THE news which Reuter telegraphed last week, with reference to the "massacre" of a French sergeant, by the Siamese, on the Mekong, finds no confirmation here. It did not emanate from Bangkok, that is certain, for I was assured on excellent authority yesterday, that the French had not asked for reparation for the affair—they did demand an explanation—neither had the Siamese Government agreed to grant any compensation whatever. They have just received a brief report from the Siamese officer who is alleged by the French to have ordered the "massacre," and he states that there was a fair fight between his men and an Annamite force at Keugchek, in which his side lost eight men and had six wounded.

It is apparent to everybody here that war is more imminent than ever now. The officials of the Naval Department have been spending considerable time at Paknam during the last few days, and have sunk three old steamers at the entrance to the river, as a precautionary measure. Several stone-laden junks were scuttled there years ago, and a light-ship was afterwards placed on the spot to mark the reef thus formed. Now the Bangkok—an old 600-ton steamer which was formerly on the Singapore run; the Racehorse, another ancient craft, and a third vessel have been sunk inside this point, and several lorchas are anchored close by, ready at any moment to be sunk across the narrow passage remaining.

Meantime the shipping business is having a temporary boom. The Hongkong and Singapore boats are having quick despatch, four or five arriving and departing daily. Fully twenty large craft, sail and steam, are here at present.

No call for a warship has yet been sent by the acting Minister for the United States, but it is probable that one will be before long. The gunboat Petrel is not very far away, and could, it is anticipated, be got here inside five days. There is not a large amount of property for her to protect, as the Americans here are mostly missionaries, but as there are some fifty of them in the country they are rather anxious. Very few people are leaving for safer shores, though the registration rush at all the Consulates shows how seriously everybody views the situation, especially now that it is generally known that the French squadron is near Saigon awaiting orders.

THE SITUATION.

BANGKOK, June 29.

There is nothing particularly new to relate. The preparations for the anticipated blockade are unslackened and the general anxiety deepens as the 1st of July approaches. Men and guns are being sent down to the Paknam ports daily, and the fairway is almost blocked now. It is still asserted that the French squadron are under steam at Saigon ready to leave for here at any moment; their presence there, aside from the landing of a small force at Koh Samit, is in itself ample justification for the action of the Siamese Government. There has not, even yet been the slightest attempt on the part of the French to formulate their demands, and what they want is as great an enigma as ever. Whether they will send in an *ultimatum* before resorting to open hostilities is still doubtful, though of course they must formally notify the neutral Powers before they can stop our commerce. Moreover, their blockade will have to be effective, and not partial, before it will be recognised by the Powers, and how an effective blockade of the Gulf of Siam can be maintained by the French squadron of four vessels is not very apparent. It they can do it, shipowners need not be told that their craft will be sezied and confiscated, if caught in those waters.

Supplies can always be brought overland from Burma, in the meantime; a blockade does not extend to neutral territory, and in the some way communication with the outer world will still be possible via Tavoy, after the Siamese have cut the Saigon cable.

The chief scare, as I said in my last, is as to what the Chinese will do. There are scores of thousands of them here, working in the rice and saw-mills, on cargo-boats, and so on, all of whom will be thrown out of work. Then, without doubt, they will take to plundering the Europeans, and the Siamese, and their more opulent compatriots. The police force cannot pretend to control them; the troops will have plenty to do in their own line, and the men of the Swift are too few to be able to protect the scattered foreigners "Sleep must lie down armed"—and does, now.

BANGKOK, JUNE 30.

A rumour was in circulation yesterday, and I daresay, has been Reutered to you that the crisis has passed and that a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at. It is unfortunately, without foundation. Its origin, probably, is traceable to the fact that the Lutin took advantage of the celebration of the anniversary of Queen Victoria's Coronation, on Wenesday, to hoist her top-masts again and lower the Nordenfeldts which had been menacing the city for the past fortnight. Some colour was also given to the statement by the knowledge that Phya Surisack, the Minister of Agriculture, "Siam's only general," and one of the cleverest and best officials in the service, had a prolonged interview, the same day, with M. Pavie. It may be that the prospects of a settlement are a little less remote than before, but that is all.

The Siamese are bound to do something as soon as full particulars are received by them from the Mekong; they cannot maintain their present attitude of "Know nothing about it, therefore won't discuss it"; and when it is discussed there are only two courses open—first to compensate the families of the massacred men (if they were massacred) and publicly execute Phra Yot, or alternatively to refuse the French demands, and leave them to be eforced by arms.

The precautions against a visitation from the French fleet have not been one iota slackened. Yesterday three lorchas were sunk alongside the vessels to which I referred in my last letter, and the channel at the mouth of the Manam which is now scarcely wide enough to admit an ordinary steamer, can be closed in an hour. Guns and men continue to be sent down to the forts at Paknam, too, which is pretty significant. Six rice steamers leave for Hongkong between this and Sunday, and it is extremely doubtful if they will be able to return. Placards are stuck about the place, but, whether officially or by enterprising traders, I am unable to say—advising the people to lay in stocks of rice and fish before the prices are raised by reason of a blockade.

There is not a cartridge to be bought in the place—they have all been bought up by the Europeans, for use in case the Chinese rise. Many householders have arranged to combine, if such a thing does occur, for mutual protection, but in many, if not most cases, the residences are too scattered to render that possible. There is no need for me to exaggerate the danger threatened in that quarter: Most of your readers will remember the "Verandah riots" in Singapore, five years ago. In those demonstrations only a section of the Chinese in the Settlement took part; well, here a larger population than Singapore possesses would rise, almost to a man,—"to rifle, rob, and plunder." Of their methods of dealing with their victims one example will suffice. Behind each of the score of rice-mills at which they work are large areas of ground, covered with refuse paddy-husk, constantly smouldering, like the coal-heaps at a pit-mouth. Beneath their treacherous surfaces is a fierce red glow. Not once, or long ago, but repeatedly even to this day, the coolies are seen to seize even their own countrymen, and, for no other reason than that they belong to a different province, or secret society, or something equally heinous, bind them and hurl them into this awful furnace! And it is because there are something like 200,000 such miscreants here that the 600 or 700 Europeans feel misgiving. Even the well-to-do Celestials share the scare, and considerable numbers are leaving by every steamer. Over 800, besides 300 Siamese women left in the Devawongse alone, on Wednesday, and other boats are equally well-patronised.

We must not be understood to concur in our correspondent's belief that war is imminent. That was the Bangkok view; but Bahgkok is not, perhaps, the very best place from which to make an accurate forecast of the course of Franco-Siamese politics—*Straits Times.*

THE annual fancy ball for Simla children, given by Lord William Beresford on his birthday, was a great success. The dresses were remarkably pretty, and all the little ones most thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady White, and all Simla society gathered at the ball, which was followed by a magic lantern entertainment in the theatre. As this was Lord William's lost season the children made him a present, Colonel Deane being their spokesman, and expressing their enthusiastic admiration of their host. At the dinner which followed, Sir George White proposed Lord W. Beresford's health, speaking in high terms of the services which he had rendered socially, and the great ability he had shown in discharging his official duties. His Excellency dwelt upon the gap which would be caused next year when the post of Military Secretary should be filled by a new incumbent. Lord W. Beresford made a suitable reply, acknowledging the great help he had always received from his official friends, which had made his duty easy of accomplishment. After dinner a cottillon was danced with much spirit, many of the children remaining to share this additional pleasure.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST CAPTAIN HAYES.

THE case of Sexton vs. Hayes and wife was heard in London three weeks ago before Mr. Justice Wright and a special jury. It was an action to recover damages for libel, and the defendants pleaded that what was complained of as being libellous were extracts from articles which were fair comment upon a matter of public interest, and that the publication was without malice and for the public benefit, and that it was privileged.

Mr. Fillan, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that the plaintiff, Mr. George Sexton, was "a horse-tamer, and his professional name was Leon." He broke in vicious horses by a system of his own: and he obtained an engagement at the Aquarium at first for five months, a period which was afterwards extended. He then exhibited in Dublin and various other parts of the country. The female defendant was a great horse-woman, and her husband was in the same line of business as the plaintiff. Mrs. Hayes wrote articles severely criticising the performances of the plaintiff in the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, which was published in Calcutta, just as the plaintiff was contemplating performances in India. The first of these articles was published on September 10, 1892, and in it was the following statement, which the plaintiff complained of as libel. "Leon made a great success in Ireland, which, as he is neither a horseman nor a good breaker, astonishes me very much. I may be wrong, but I do not think that Leon ever rode a horse in his life. He may have done so in Mexico, or wherever he came from, but he certainly has never got outside one of his own breaking here in England, and so far as the breaking goes, he told me himself that he often had to stick pins in the horses that he had on the Aquarium stage to make them kick and plunge. We never saw or heard of a real, vicious, man-eating brute in England or Ireland. If Leon can break a real *badmush* he should take on some of the walers in India or the Boers' horses in the Transvaal, as there you get the real articles to work upon. Some of the gees that were brought to us in Pretoria would clear the Aquarium in no time, stage and all.—Alice Hayes." On the 19th of September, 1892, there was another article of a somewhat similar kind published, and a part of this article was also set out as being libellous.

Mr. George Sexton, the plaintiff, stated that he was manager to Mr. Sample, a horse-tamer, down to 1883, when he started as a horse-tamer on his own account. He said that there was not a syllable of truth in the statements in the libels. The horses which he handled were not his own property.

Cross-examined.—It was true, as stated in one part of the libel, that some of those horses before going upon the stage were for a time in the ladies waiting-room. They did not, as we said, stay there admiring themselves in the looking-glasses. One kicked a looking-glass to pieces, one broke a door, and another smashed the gas meter, and nearly set the place on fire.

Did you place on the stage a steam-engine to frighten the horses a bit?—There was no steam-engine, nothing of the kind at all; there was a steam-engine outside the ring, but the fire was not alight whilst he was performing. The steam-engine was going when Professor Sample was performing. Witness thought that the use of the steam-engine was all wrong.

He tamed them by steam, and you by natural means?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Were these "wild horses" before they went on the stage touched up with a whip to make them lively?—No; except when they were trotting with harness on. In many instances they could not get the harness on. He cured a horse of buck-jumping.

With some one else on him?—Yes. He got on him after he was cured. (Laughter.) The competition which took place between him and Professor Sample was perfectly genuine, but the money was not. (Laughter.) The competition was for £50 aside, and there was a cheque; but it was not to be presented. Such things were common in most competitions. He did not admit that this was all "humbugging rot," as was stated in one part of the libel. (Laughter.) He called it straightforward, for they really competed upon their merits, and there was no arrangement as to who should be the winner.

Several witnesses who had been connected with the performances at the Aquarium were called, and gave evidence to the effect that the performances of the plaintiff were of a genuine character.

Mr. Witt addresssd the jury, and submitted to them that the articles complained of did not overstep the bounds of fair comment.

Mrs. Alice Hayes, one of the defendants, said that she was the wife of Captain Hayes, late of the Royal Artillery. For several years she had been a critical writer for sporting papers, and amongst them was the *Planters' Gazette*. In this capacity it was her duty to attend various performances, and in the course of her duty she visited the horse-taming performances at the Aquarium. She wrote the article in question without any ill-feeling whatever towards the plaintiff. Her husband was not a horse-tamer; he was a house-breaker. The plaintiff said to her in 1891, at Hengler's Circus, that he had often had to stick pins in horses with which he performed so as to make them kick and plunge. When she wrote she had no knowledge that the plaintiff was going to India. She went to the Aquarium to see the horse performances five times. There was a steam engine upon the stage all the while, and a fireman with it, and she believed that the fire was alight. She thought the performances a very childish affair.

Do you suggest that the Committee, with Sir John Astley at its head, were party to a system under which it was arranged that old cab horses and so on—may I call them old crocks—were to be sent on to the stage, where a steam engine was to be used to make them lively?—Oh, no. I beg pardon, I thought you were referring to the Committee by that description. (Loud laughter.) I do not think that the Committee supplied the horses; they only distributed them among the performers.

Captain Matthew Horace Hayes, late of the Royal Artillery and of the Buffs, said he had a great acquaintance with horses. He had written books upon the subject, and his horse-breaking was in connection with his books. He went to the Aquarium during the competition, and he was about to state what his opinion was as to the genuineness of the performance there.

Mr. Justice Wright said that such evidence was not admissible, as there was no justification pleaded.

Witness said he and his wife looked at horses waiting to go on the stage. They were in an old dressing-room. They were not bad horses, and brought upon a stage they might make a show. They were not wild horses. Some of the horses kicked up a little; not every much.

Cross-examined.—The members of the committee were respectable people, so far as he knew; but those best acquainted with horses did not, he thought, stay out the performance.

Mr. Sinclair, athletic manager at the Aquarium, said that the character of the horses in the competition was very bad. He was Secretary to the Committee. There was only one really vicious, and he was never tamed.

Mr. Justice Wright. How would the competition strike an outsider, who did not know very much about horses?—As a bit of fraud. The public hissed; they thought it cruel, and witness thought it cruel.

The plaintiff was re-called and said that he never saw Mrs. Hayes at Hengler's Circus in 1891. He never saw her until a few days before the contest at the Aquarium in 1892, when Captain Hayes introduced her to him.

Mr. Justice Wright said that the question was whether the articles complained of exceeded the bounds of fair criticism.

The jury, after a short consideration, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £250.

INFORMATION has reached Madras that the Government of India has declined to sanction the grant of Rs. 7,000 by the Madras Railway towards the cost of the construction of the Church at Perambore intended for the employees of the Madras Railway.

IT is stated that the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras has drawn up a drainage scheme for the town of Negapatam which has obtained the approval of Government. The only difficulty now is how far the Negapatam Municipality is prepared to bear the cost of the scheme. We trust that funds will be obtained, for it is high time that the sanitation of this town were improved.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approxi, mate earnings for the first 8 days of July were Rs. 13,558-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 13,145-0-0. Increase, Rs. 413-0-0. Receipts per mile for the first 8 days of July, 1893, Rs. 265-13-6. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 257-12-0. Increase, Rs. 8-1-6. Receipts from 1st to 8th July, 1893, Rs. 13,558-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892 Rs. 13,145-0-0. Increase Rs. 413-0-0.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 22.

10 p.m. .. .. [illegible]

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

6 a.m. .. .. [illegible]
10 a.m. .. .. [illegible]
2 p.m. .. .. [illegible]
4 p.m. .. .. [illegible]

THE FETISH-MOUNTAIN OF KROBO.

ABOUT two centuries ago, says a writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, the ancestors of the present tribe of Kroboes on the Gold Coast were driven for some reason or other, from their own country further south. On arriving in the neighbourhood of the mountain they overcame the original inhabitants and at once settled themselves on the hill. Finding themselves in possession of a natural fortress of the strongest description, they were enabled to set at defiance the surrounding tribes, and from their impregnable place of refuge made such constant raids on the natives of the plain that in a short time they imposed their rule over a large stretch of the surrounding country. At present they are supposed to number some forty thousand, and owing to their savage and warlike character are greatly feared by neighbouring tribes of much greater numerical strength. They now form part of the British Protectorate, and owing to the increased security of life and property have settled themselves in large villages on the plains, where they possess enormous groves of the palms which produce the oil of commerce. It is very generally believed that African tribes possess but a scanty amonnt of respect for the usual forms of morality. This is a mistake. A comparison between the average moral behaviour of a central African tribe with that of the inhabitants of civilised lands would be, I think, to the credit of the savages. Wives are bought, it is true, but probably the very idea of property causes the marriage-tie to be less frequently abused than among more civilised races. In those parts of Africa which are under European rule and law adultery is anything but rare, because the natives have no other remedy than to bring actions for damages in the Commissioners' Courts, where the amount awarded to the unhappy husband varies from twenty-two shillings to seven pounds, according to the tariff or value of wives belonging to certain tribes. In the interior, however, where European authority is not recognised, adultery is rarely to be purged by a mere fine. The case is tried by the native ruler, and the verdict generally results in the execution of the two culprits in the most brutal manner. Bosman, an old author on the Gold Coast, relates how, when the country was under the rule of Dutch factors, he once witnessed the execution of an adulterer at Axim, a town on the seaboard. The unhappy man was bound and laid on the ground in the marketplace, and the task of decapitating him was confided to a child of seven years of age, who with a blunt rusty cutlass took over an hour to sever the head from the body! Such a punishment would naturally act as a powerful deterrent to any would-be Lothario, and the further inland we go in Africa, the more strictly do we find the marriage tie kept. As soon as a Krobo girl arrives at the age of eleven or twelve, she is taken to the mountain on a day set apart each year for the great *Otufo* custom, and for five or six years, unless married in the meantime, she is rigidly confined there under the care of a few old Fetish priets and priestesses, who are charged to look after the girls and instruct them in certain habits and accomplishments which will fit them to become satisfactory wives. The ceremony of initiation into the body of *Otufos*, or virgins, is one of the most interesting and curious of the Fetish customs of Krobo.

At last we reached the outskirts of a village, and a crowd of young men turned out to meet us, dancing wildly, shouting madly, and letting off their guns in a most disconcerting manner. This happened to be one of the principal *Otufo* villages, of which there are twelve on the hill. The village was perched on the crags and precipices in a wonderful manner, and the red mud huts, with their thatched roofs, appeared to be hooked on in some inexplicable fashion wherever the smallest ledge of rock allowed of it. Presently we arrived at a small open space, a few yards square, which was fairly level, and here we found one of the two dusky monarchs of Krobo. In the centre of a crowd of young men arranged in semi-circular order, King Sakitti with his two principal chiefs sat on low curiously carved native stools. Over their heads, gently swayed up and down, was an immense green silk umbrella of the dimensions of a small tent; heavy bullion fringe hung from its edges, and on the top, in the place of the ferrule of an ordinary parasol, was a strange Fetish emblem covered with beaten gold. King Sakitti, a tall, slender, intelligent-looking negro, rather over the middle age, was very simply clad in a handsome cloth of native make, wound round his body with one end flung over his shoulder. On his head was a turban of yellow silk, and on his feet a pair of curiously wrought sandals. It was easy to perceive that our visit to the mountain was by no means a welcome one, for the faces of most of the people and especially of the Fetish priests, who were distinguishable by their white garments, wore expressions of ill-will and malevolence but thinly disguised. The villages where the girls live are of considerable size, and though built entirely of *swish* (red clay), the houses are much neater and cleaner than the average huts of the Gold Coast. The entire population of a large stretch of the surrounding country having met to take part in the ceremony, the mountain was marvellously crowded, and every village teemed with a noisy mob. On every spot of level rock, a few yards square, we saw preparations for the ceremony. In the centre of a group of old females were one or more candidates for the "custom." Stark naked the girls stood on sheep-skins, while they underwent all the elaborate preparations consecrated to the occasion. Most of them seemed to be between the ages of nine and fifteen, and some of them were of exquisite proportions. Their sleek lithe black bodies, after having been carefully washed, were oiled and rubbed until the skin shone like polished ebony. Spots of red and white clay were then dabbed on in patterns, three or four straight white lines encircled the arms and legs, and red spots were arranged like constellations on the forehead and breasts. Very leisurely and with elaborate ceremony was each item of the preparation performed. Every dab of clay was put in its proper place with a chorus of the same strange minor-chant which had filled the air since early morning. Tom-toms were beaten incessantly and a ring of the most hideous old black women circled round and round the girls, uttering strange cries and waving their lean withered arms. The young men fired their guns at every corner, and the oldest woman in the crowd tottered about with feeble steps, scattering on the ground oblations of palm-wine and *kankey* for the propitiation of any evil spirits which might be hovering round. When the regulation number of spots and lines of coloured clay had been satisfactorily laid on the girls' bodies, and numerous wisps of plaited grass twisted round their arms and legs, a large number of strings of white beads were then fastened round their waists, forming a belt from which hung down almost to the ground in front a long, narrow, curiously knotted piece of white cotton. Round their necks, breasts, and shoulders were next twined the intestines of sheep and goats, carefully cleaned and washed, but nevertheless presenting a singularly revolting appearance. The girls were all marshalled by the white-robed priests in a regular procession to a fairly large level spot near the top of the mountain, where they were arranged four or five deep in a circle.

In the very centre of the circle formed by the *Otufos* was a curiously shaped rock of considerable size. It rose out of the ground like a large regular mound, its sides fairly steep and perfectly smooth. Round and round this rock five or six priests walked and danced with curious jerky steps. The candidates alone were perfectly silent and motionless. When this dance had lasted a certain time, King Sakitti made a signal. The girls were then arranged in single file, and we found that they were each to climb up and down the rock in turn. It was explained to us that this was the test by which it could be decided whether each maiden was a fit candidate to be admitted to a residence on the mountain as an *Otufo*. The summit of the rock was not more than eighteen or twenty feet from the ground, and, though the sides were steep and slippery, the task was by no means difficult, especially to hardy little black maidens accustomed to run about over hill and crag all day. The girls of Krobo were either unimpeachably virtuous or else possessed a remarkable amount of feminine confidence, for although more than seven hundred of them passed over that slippery rock the great Fetish gave to each, with one exception, that steadiness of foot which was taken as the certain sign of unimpeachable respectability. The only exception was one unfortunate little girl about twelve or thirteen years old, who, before she had advanced a yard up the side of the rock, managed to entangle her white rod between her feet. Giving a despairing cry, the poor creature threw her hands over her head, and fell face downwards on the rock. A terrible shout rent the air; the poor child, who seemed almost unconscious and paralysed with fear, was seized by the howling priests, dragged along the ground and in a moment the crowd closed over them. With startling suddenness the song had changed, and in the place of the minor chant, which though rather monotonous was not unpleasant, an unutterably dismal howl rose from all sides. The tom-toms were immediately silenced and only the long white elephant-horns blew an unearthly wail which re-echoed among the rocks and hollows of the mountain. At the same moment the sun happened to be suddenly obscured by a cloud, and all colour seemed to have faded away into depressing gloom. The effect of the sudden transition was most dramatic, and so unearthly, and at the same time savage, was the song now sung, that a cold shudder ran through my whole frame. "What will be done to her?" I excitedly asked the interpreter, thinking of human sacrifices and similar horrors.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Inchbarra, 2,668 tons, Captain F G Major, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,667 tons, Captain H M Ingram, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain W Morgan, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Hull 22nd June), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain E Warnkmeister, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hamburg (3rd June) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs S D Turner, 3 children and servant, and Mrs S Barclay.

THE s s Ethelaida, 1,705 tons, Captain C Kirby, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Byth (20th June), with a cargo of 3,375 tons coals. The vesel is consigned to Messrs W Crowder and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain Wickford, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo. Mr Abdool Razakbin Cartass and Mr Abdoolabin Yahaya as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain C Gadd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (1st July), with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Penang to Calcutta—Mr O Lloyd. From Singapore to Calcutta—Mr C F Pander. From Yokohama to Bombay—Captain Burton and servant. From Kobe—Mr C W H Bell, and Mr McDonald. From Singapore—Mr H Katz, and servant. From Sydney—Mr Mc Quade, Miss Thompson, and Miss Arkell. From Melbourne—Mr R B Low, and Mr and Mrs Young. From Largs Bay—Surgeon Major Barnes, Mr Wilkinson, Mr F Moss, and one deck. From Columbo—Mr P Marry weather, Col Douglas and servant, Mrs Grey, Mrs Eua, Mr Topunsingh and servant, Mr G H Neale, Mrs M Hutchins, and nine deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Secadler	1640	Arthur		10-8	German Govt.
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
D	Naderi	1168	Macalister	Jedda		B & P S N Co
H	Huzara	1370	Blott	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Not fixed		H A Assam
N	Clan Gordon	1357	Rideway	Hamburgh	22-7	F Muir
O	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	3-8	M Mackenzie
Q	Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmiester	Hamburg	31-7	Glade&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2453	DeHorne	London	28-7	P & O Co
2	Scindia	4358	Blight	Liverpool	5-8	W&A Graham
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	Genoa, &c.	25-7	F Branchi
4	Gwalior	1642	Speck, China	Not fixed		P & O S N Co
6	Congo	1892	Rogers	Hull	24-7	F Muir &Co
7	Poseidon	2433	F Muir	Trieste	1-8	Austria LSNCo
10	Byculla	1072	Planmuir	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
12	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
14	Avala	2415	Newel	Madras	25-7	K Nixon &Co
15	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	27-7	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Mahanadi...547 tons ...Ahmed ...Shepherd & Co.
„ Savatri............................ do.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Ehrenfels s	Warnkmeis'r	Hamburg, June 3.
	Ethelaida s	Kirby	Blyth, June 20.
23	Rosetta s	Gadd	Shanghai, July 1.
	Peshawar s	Jephson	London, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Nurani s	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Karachi.
	Almora s	Ingram	Rangoon.
	Inchbarra s	Major	Rangoon.
23	Kola s	Wickford	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Culna, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Ebro, for Hull, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel	Commander	From
11	Ehrenfels s	Warckmeister	Hamburg and Antwerp
	City of Dundee s	Halley	Liverpool via Bombay
	Purulia s	Rickford	Persian Gulf
12	Kt of St George s	Bevis	Bombay
	Simla s	Mcfadzen	Bombay
	Leander s	Robson	London
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
15	Naderi s	MacAlister	Jeddah via Aden
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
12	Purulia s	Rickford	Bombay
13	Congo s	Rogers	Bombay
	Simla s	Macfadzen	Persian Gulf
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
14	Inch Arran s	McDonald	Antwerp
15	Ataka s	Bement	Marseilles
	Burdon s	Edwards	Amesterdam
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay
16	Slingsby s	Robinson	Hull

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Edenbridge, Reynolds, D Graham & Co, for Antwerp
„ Tuskar, Deacon, D Graham & Co, for Hull
„ Ehrenfels, Warckmeister, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg
„ City of Dundee, Halley, Ewart Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool
„ Kt of St Gerge, Bevis, W Cooper & Co, for Hull
„ Leander, Robson, MacIver, Mackenzie &Co, for Bombay
„ Naderi, MacAlister, Volkart Brothers, for Bombay

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel	Commander	From
18	Goa s	Coope	Moulmein, July 13.
19	Sheila sp	Denholm	Liverpool, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

July 19.—Steamers Africa and Rewa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel		
19	Camorta s	....	Rangoon.
20	Aglaia A H s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel		
19	Kangra s	....	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	....	Rangoon.
	Nowshera s	....	Negapatam.
20	Umzinto s	....	Calcutta.
	Ellora s	....	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—111 bales wool, Tricumjee Jeewandas; 120 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 127 tons linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 121 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—5 cwts gum, M L Asso; 104¼ cwts gum, M Bakoo; 222¼ cwts gum, S Damjee; 55 bales cotton, A Toolseedas; 50 cwts gum, Vassonjee Cursonjee; 126 cwts deer horns, John M Rehimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—8,000 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mills Co, Ld; 4,440 cwts linseed, A Allymahomed and Co; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 700 bales hemp, Nath Laljee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,000 cwts oil cakes, O Martin and Co; 10,248 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 7,000 cwts castorseed, and 4,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 224 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

La Seyne s, (Aden)—1,247 cwts gingellyseed, 4,016 cwts jowaree, 2,067 cwts rice, and 183 cwts barley.

La Seyne s, (Bombay)—250 cwts cotton unpressed, 494 cwts rapeseed, &c, 778 cwts wheat, 416 cwts jowaree, and 293 cwts barley.

Branksome Hall s, (Hull)—8 bales cotton, 2,870 bales wool, 62,111 cwts wheat, 12,000 cwts jowaree, 20,012 cwts mutter, 366 cwts barley 9 cwts corges hides, and 952 lbs tea.

Latona s, (Havre)—92,897 cwts rapeseed, &c.

Congo s, (Bombay)—182 cwts cotton unpressed, 23 bales wool, 746 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 20,000 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—300 pieces white goods (foreign).

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods.

Edenbridge s, (Antwerp via Bombay)—866 cwts iron bar, &c, and 15 cwts spelter.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—1,600 lbs grey yarns, (Indian).

Congo s, (Hull)—9,733 pieces grey goods, 7,481 pieces white goods, 8,356 pieces prints (foreign), 1,800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,980 cwts iron bar, &c, 1,529 cwts steel, and 352 tons coals.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—3,748 pieces grey goods (foreign), 25,955 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14 128 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,881 pieces prints (foreign), 40 pieces prints (Indian), 2,880 lbs grey yarns, 21,600 lbs grey yarns, 13,816 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 6.0 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 85 cwts yellow metal, and 2,460 gallons kerosine oil.

Slingsby s, (Colombo)—160 tons coals.

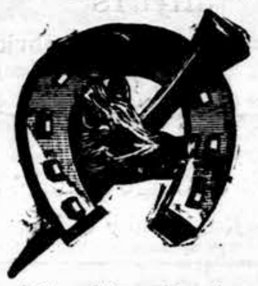
Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—2,213 iron bar, &c, and 7,931 cwts steel.

City of Dundee s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—6,602 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 24,275 pieces white goods (foreign), 34,523 pieces prints (foreign), 1,658 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 3,294 cwts iron bar, &c, 2,030 cwts steel, and 400 cwts spelter.

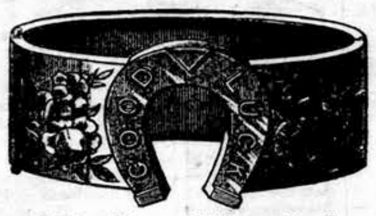
[illegible] s, (Bombay)—30 pieces grey goods (foreign), 645 pieces grey goods (Indian), 691 pieces white goods, 46 pieces prints (foreign), 670 lbs grey yarns, 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns, and 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns.

[illegible] s, (London)—320 cwts spelter, 280 cwts copper, and [illegible] cwts yellow metal.

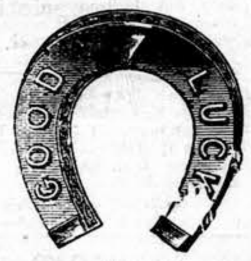
Hamilton & Co
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



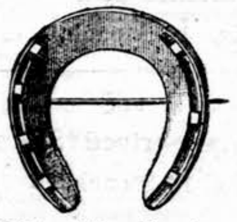
631 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



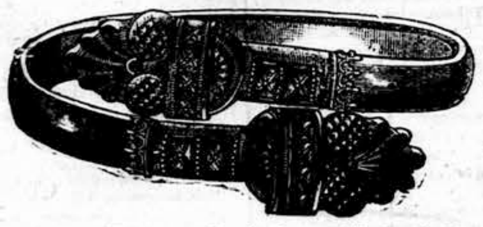
3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.



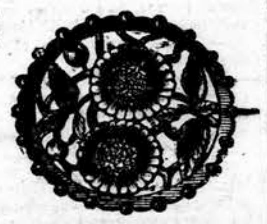
3633 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



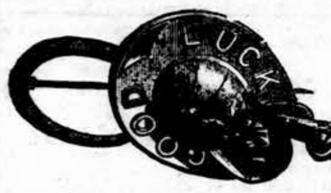
3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



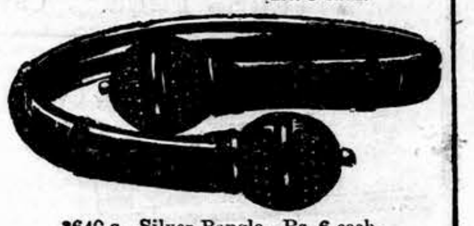
3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.



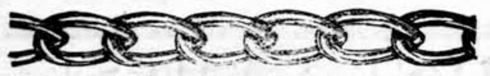
3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 8 cash.



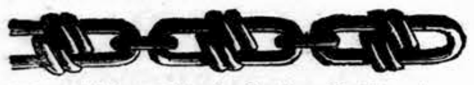
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.



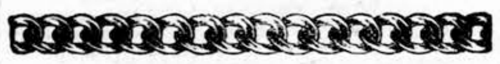
3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.



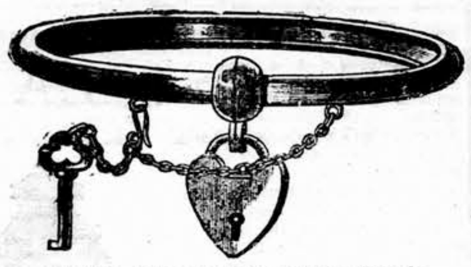
3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.



3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.



3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.

It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

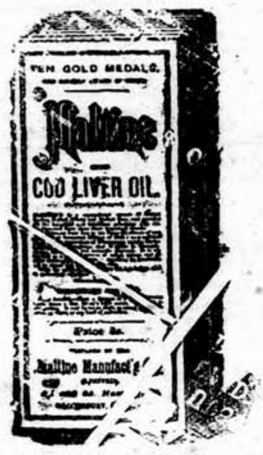
1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"
A Book of 64 Pages.
By MARION HARLAND.
SENT FREE BY
CARNRICK & Co., Limited,
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.
Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
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CADBURY'S COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
No CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
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Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS
AGED AND TRAVELERS
MALTED MILK
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The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

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OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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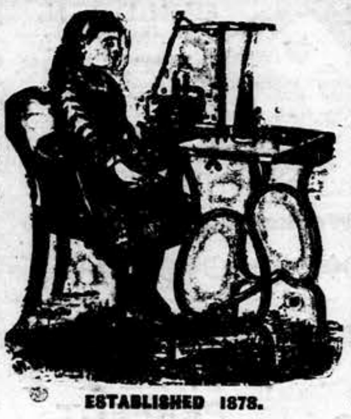
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ESTABLISHED 1878.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

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Automatic Knitting Machines.
Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.
Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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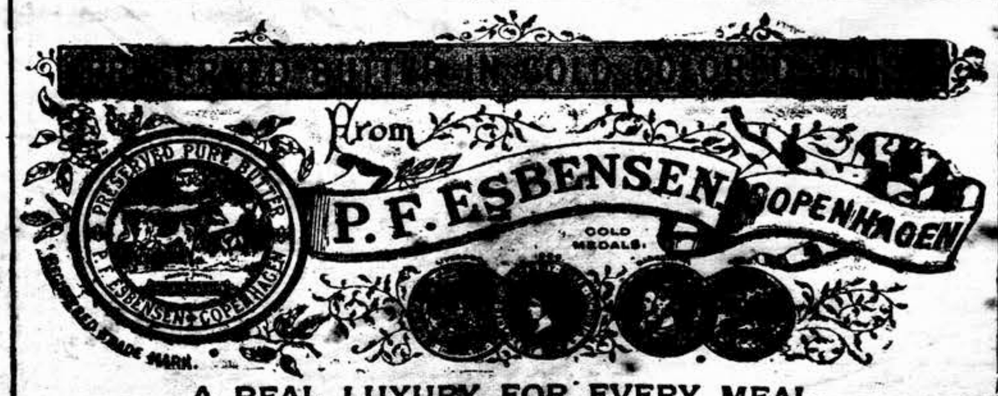
Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."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P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
GOLD MEDALS.
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
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TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.
LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS *Bombay, Madras, Colombo.*

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Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH. Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT. STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is ever delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Essence
ATKINSON'S
OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE
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and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.
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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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Medium dry
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Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
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MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** is the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism and articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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CHASSAING'S
***Bi-Digestive* WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor
& Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
The unfailing specific
FOR CURE OF
GOUT & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
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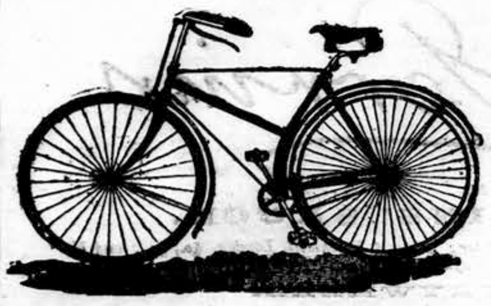

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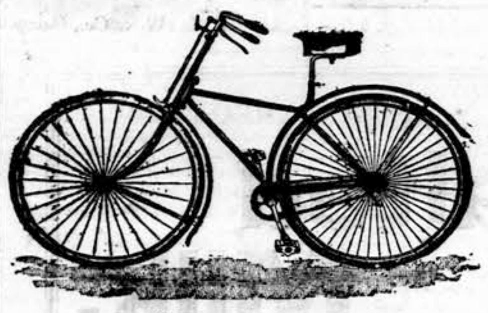

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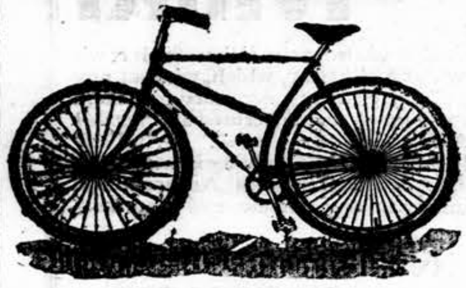

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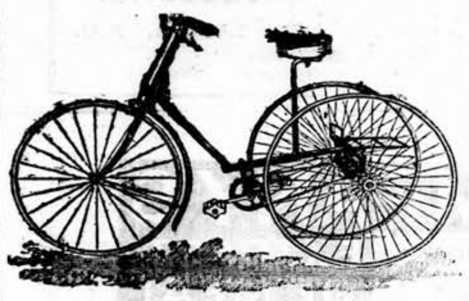

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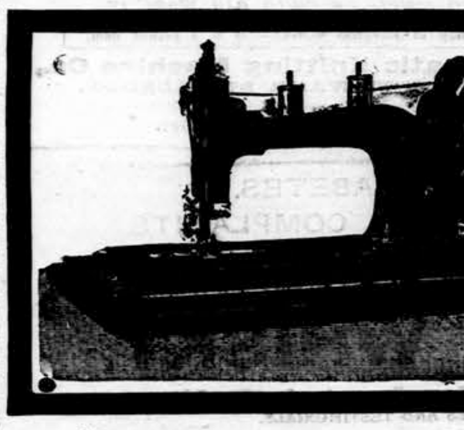

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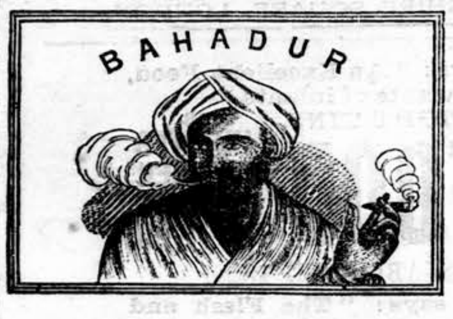

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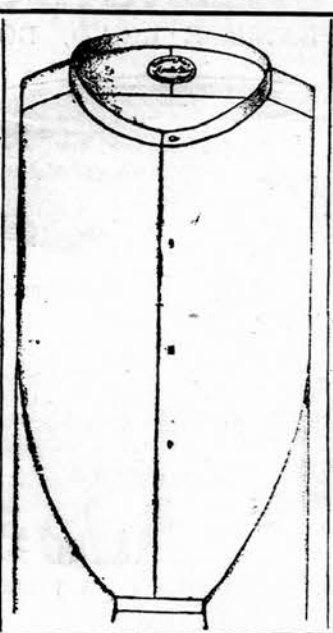

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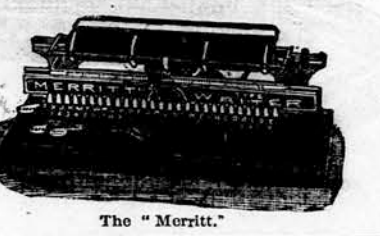

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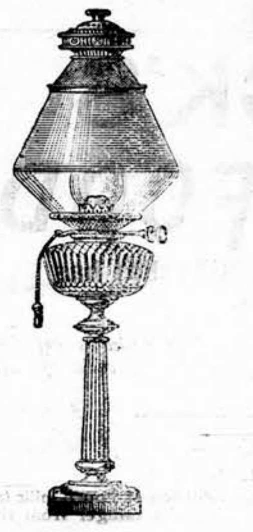

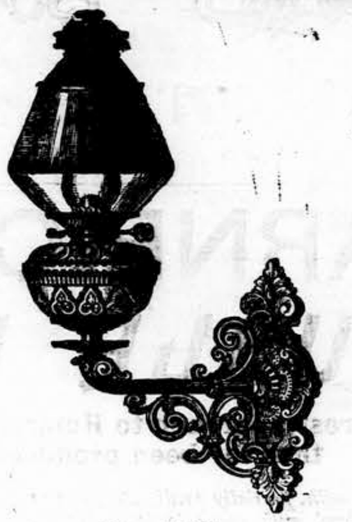

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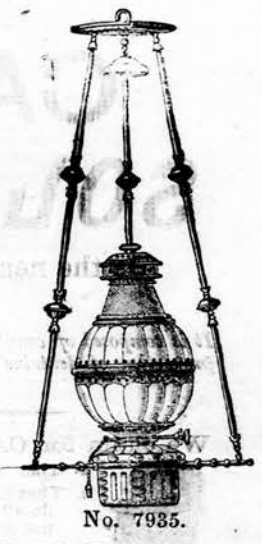

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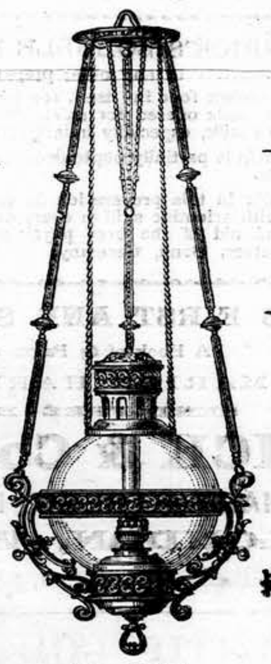

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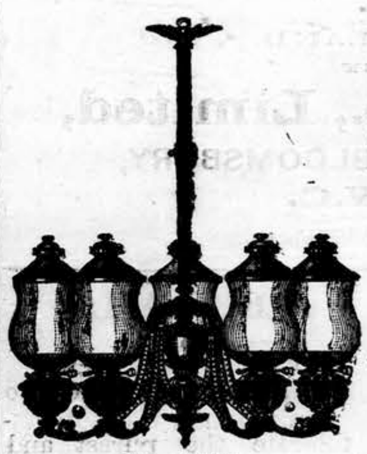

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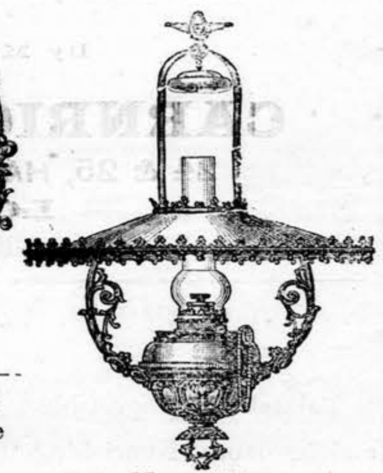

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